The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1896.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 7.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Address Read at the Opening of Parliament.

Has Assurances That the Powers Are Friendly to England.

She Hopes That the Venezuelan Boundary Question Will Be Settled Satisfactorily — Armenian and Transvaal Matters.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Queen's speech was read at the opening of parliament. She said: "I continue to receive from other powers assurances of friendly settlement. The speech says an agreement was concluded with France for a more secure establishment of the Kingdom of Siam and that commissioners for delimitation of the frontier between British India and Afghanistan from the dominions of Russia was agreed upon a line which has accepted by the Queen and the Czar."

Touching the Venezuelan question the speech says: "The government of the United States have expressed a wish to co-operate in terminating differences which have existed for many years between my government and the Republic of Venzuela upon the boundary of that country and my colony of British Guinea. I have expressed my sympathy with a desire to come to an equitable arrangement and I trust further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement."

On the subject of Armenia the speech says: "Turkey inaugurated the principles of reforms in government insisted on by the powers and expresses regret at the fanatical outbreak in a section of the Turkish population resulting in a series of massacres." On the Transvaal question the speech reviews the facts of the raid and the action of the government looking to its prevention. It refers to the course of President Kruger as one of "Moderation and Wisdom" and says Great Britian will try the leaders of the incursion and in the meantime the assurance of President Kruger leads to the belief that he will grant the reforms demanded.

The message closes with references to the Ashantee expedition and gives expression of grief over the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

In separate messages to the individual houses the Queen says increased expenditures will be necessary, for the naval defenses must be extended and improved.

AMNESTY TO ARMENIANS.

Turkey Finds That She Is Unable to Crush the Rebellion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—The Porte has informed the powers that it will grant amnesty to rebelling Armenians of Zeitoun, if they will lay down their arms, but declares that revolutionary leaders in Zeitoun must be expelled. The insurgents must surrender their rifles of modern make, which they have secured. Protection is promised and an effort will be made to assist them the remainder of the winter and spring. The government insists on settling the matter of taxes with Zeitoun themselves.

The conditions will be forwarded to the foreign consuls at Zeitoun for submission to insurgents. These conditions by Turkey is the outgrowth of a conviction of its inability to subdue the insurgents by force of arms.

KILLED MAN AND WIFE.

Double Tragedy at Newton, Iowa, This Afternoon.

NEWTON, Ia., Feb. 11.—Charles Phares shot R. P. Smith, a jeweller, and his wife this afternoon. Smith is still alive but cannot survive. The cause of the deed is unknown.

LOOKS LIKE A FIGHT.

Impression Prevails at El Paso that Maher and "Fitz" Will Meet.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 11. — Despite everything the impression seems to gain ground that the principal fight will surely be pulled off and most of the others probably.

CONFESSED JUDGMENT.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb 11.—The Barlett Hardware Co., and Warner Mfg. Co., closed this morning under a confession of judgement of $62,000. The assets are not given.

Library Talk.

The executive committee of the Racine Library association was to have met at the office of Superintendent of Schools O. C. Seelye last night, but a quorum was not present. These present discussed matters and decided to have a series of articles published in the daily papers. A committee was appointed for that purpose.

Street Car on Fire.

One of the Park avenue street cars caught fire from an overheated stove just after 1 o'clock today. The woodwork back of the heater was considerably charred before the blaze could be extinguished.

Circuit Court.

In the circuit court this morning an order was made confirming the report of the referee and for judgment in the case of the Belle City Manufacturing Co. against A. M. Forester, of Washington. The judgment amounts to $3,000.

WILL RELEASE WALLER.

The Ex-United States Consul Will Be Let Out of Prison on Condition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Ambassador Eutis was instructed to accept the offer of the French Government to release ex-United States consul Waller on condition that the affair be thereby terminated as between France and the United States and that the latter make no claim in behalf of the prisoner based on his arrest, conviction or imprisonment. Waller may, however, sue in the French courts for ill-treatment. These facts showing the amicable termination of the celebrated Waller incident appear in the correspondence sent to congress by the president today in answer to a resolution of inquiry on the subject.

PAYS THE PENALTY.

"Bat" Shea Electrocuted for a Foul Murder During an Election Fight.

DANNEMORA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—"Bat" Shea was electrocuted today for the murder of Robert Ross in an election fight at Troy in March, 1894. He protested his innocence to the last. Death was instantaneous.

BLOOD ON THEIR HANDS.

New Evidence Against the Murderers of Pearl Bryan

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—The police found two colored girls living the near approach to New Port bridge, who say that Saturday morning, when Miss Bryan's body was found, they saw three men under the bridge and one carried a valise. The other two came to the girls room, as they said, to wash up. While they were washing the women observed blood on the arms and sleeves of one and the shirt sleeves of another missing. When they went away they joined the man with the valise. They identified Walling and Jackson as the men who washed up in their room.

HOVAS ATTACK THE FRENCH.

Repulsed With a Loss of Three Thousand Killed.

PORT LOUIS, Island of Mauritius, Feb. 11.—Advices from Atamanrivo, Madagascar, under date of January 24 says: A great conspiracy was discovered there. Four thousand Hovas attacked the French and were repulsed with a loss of three thousand killed. It is rumored that a number of French officers and soldiers were murdered and fourteen Hovas chiefs condemned to death.

COLLISION KILLS FIVE.

Two Trains Come Together on the Illinois Central Road.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Feb. 11. — Two mixed trains on the Illinois Central railroad collided at Dongola this morning. Five were killed as follows: Engineer George Huntington; Baggageman Armstrong, Fireman Anderson, Fireman Adams and Brakeman McLain.

MAY BE SCHLATTER.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Feb. 11.—A man who in many ways resembles Francis Schlatter, the alleged divine healer, is confined in the county jail charged with vagrancy. He gives his name as Elijah Lyon.

ROBBERS LOOT A BANK.

LEESBURG, O., Feb., 11.—The safe of the Leesburg bank was blown open last night, and $6,000 in money was taken.

STEAM LIGHTER SUNK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A steam lighter was sunk off Rockaway inlet today. A tug went to the rescue of the crew of nine.

WILL DISTRIBUTE SEEDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The senate passed, without discussion, a bill directing Secretary Morton to continue the purchase and distribution of seeds.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'N.

Annual Report of the Financial Condition of the Association.

In another column of this issue of the Journal will be found the financial statements of the Racine Building and Loan Association. This will be of interest to the hundreds of stockholders in the institution and should be to every good citizen of Racine, for we all take pride in Racine institutions, and this is one in every sense of the word, for it was not brought here by a bonus, but was originated by Racine men and is conducted on Racine capital.

An examination of the report shows a growth which is simply marvelous. Starting May 1, 1891, with nothing—absolutely nothing—but the backing which the names of the incorporators gave it, this report shows assets Feb 1, 1896, aggregating $196,752.26, and net profits aggregating $20,656.26, and is now one of the most substantial financial institutions in our city.

In connection with its annual report this association is distributing a leaflet entitled, "There is Money in It," which is well worth the time of any one spent in reading it. It is interesting, instructive and to the point. A copy can be got free by calling on W. C. Palmer, the secretary. The annual stockholders meeting of the Association will be held next Monday evening at the business men's room.

SCALDED A TRAMP.

A Plucky North Side Woman Punishes a Tramp.

Refused Food a Fifth Time He Makes Threats.

Received a Receptacle of Hot Water on Face and Head and Clubbed With a Broom—It Served Him Right.

The cold weather which set in yesterday has evidently made the army of tramps who infest the country desperate. When it is taken into consideration that over 2,000 have been sheltered at the tramp house this season, everybody will admit that many of them are hard men and capable of committing crime. Each morning the crowd visits residences and begs for breakfast and even money. The average house wife is afraid to refuse, especially if the male portion of the family is absent. Often a tramp will call and demand food six mornings a week and then send his partner.

This morning a big burly fellow called at the home of Mrs. Anderson, on North Erie street, for the fifth time. She politely informed him that they were not keeping a boarding house and that he would have to look elsewhere for his board and slammed the door in his face.

But the scoundrel was not to be shut out. He opened the door and boiled in and threatened to annihilate the lady and her whole family unless a good warm breakfast was forthcoming. Mrs. Anderson is not a woman to be frightened. She again opened the door and ordered the intruder out. The coward refused to go and said he would have blood. He got it in about three seconds. Before he had time to wonder where he was at Mrs. Anderson grasped a receptacle filled with hot water and gave the man a dose plumb on the face and head. He yelled like a Sioux Indian and was out of the door and into the street with Mrs. Anderson close on his heels and beating him with a broom. The last seen of the tramp, he called at a butcher shop and begged some grease to rub on his burned face.

It would be a good thing if Racine had a few more such plucky women in their midst. It is noticed that a convention has been called at Fond du Lac to devise some means to rid the country of these men. A Fond du Lac telegram says that no doubt when the convention is held there will be 150 tramps in the jail at that place, and the delegates will have an opportunity to gaze upon and interview the gents of the road. Interesting figures will be presented showing the number of tramps that have been confined in jails and tramp houses of this state.

IDENTIFICATION MADE EASY.

What a Correspondent Has to Say on Roentjen's Discoveries.

Editor of the Journal:

There is a foreign chap named Roentjen that has discovered a process of photographing a man's bones right through his flesh, clothing and all, no matter how fat he is, nor how many overcoats he has on. It is done with the help of electricity through the agency of the "Cathode" rays, and the thing bids fair to cause some startling and curious developments as the process becomes better understood. Broken bones and dislocations are seen, and bullets in the body are plainly located so that surgical science will be greatly benefitted by the discovery.

Bones and metals are all that "take" in the picture thus far, but Thomas Edison says it is only the beginning and that very soon it will be possible to photograph through any material, his words being, "We shall soon be able to see what a dead man is doing in his grave six feet underground."

At present they can make a correct picture of coins or other metallic objects inside a mans pocket right through his coat, breeches and underwear (including a shirt if he wears one) This, it seems to me, opens up a wonderful field for the dunning collector or the would-be-borrower. Suppose I want to borrow a dollar of one of the moneyed reporters of the Journal. The reporter naturally says of course. "I haven't a cent in my breeches." I take a snap shot at him with my Kodak (with Roentjen attachment) show him a picture of his pocketbook containing six silver dollars and a fat roll of bills besides, (greenbacks being printed in metallic inks will "take") and the reporter being found out in another squib straightway forks over the dollar I asked for and another on top of it so I won't toil on him.

Footpads will carry the Kodaks to snap shot transient victims to see whether it will pay to hold them up or not.

Law suits will be greatly simplified and abridged for witnesses brains can be photographed right through the skull, and each impression made upon the gray matter will show, and will prove whether he has lied or told the truth on the stand.

In short there is no end to the advantages in this thing and I only see one drawback—when people go to sit for a photograph, they will for obvious reasons, want to wear a complete set of armor for underwear, provided they only desire their features and clothing to appear on the picture.

ADVANTAGE TO FARMERS.

Wisconsin Offers Valuable Instructions to Farmer Boys.

Editor of the Daily Journal: Having just returned from the annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Agricultural and Horticultural societies which convene at our capitol, I have been moved to write you a short account of the meeting for the benefit of your rural readers. A marked feature of the agricultural meeting was the large attendance of young men who came right to the front in the discussions as well as presenting some of the best papers of the occasion. I think that more of the Racine County farms should make it a point to attend these meetings and thus get better acquainted with the granges from different parts of the state.

The principal matter that was brought before the Horticultural society was the establishing of the experimental orchard at Wausau in the north central part of the state, the legislature having appropriated $500 for the same at the last session. Here all varieties of the apple, pear, cherry and plum will be planted and it is expected that the future generation will have this orchard as a guide to go by in planting out fruit trees.

But what struck your correspondent the most forcibly along the lines of agriculture was the number of young men who have availed themselves of the opportunity of attending the short course in agriculture.

Here in two terms of three months each the farmer's son is instructed in all the branches of science that pertain to farming, in a practical and condensed form. To the rising generation of farmers this course is of untold value, and we were correspondingly sorry when we were informed that not a single young man from Racine county was taking the course. This does not surely mean that the young farmers of Racine county are indifferent as to advantages afforded. No, on the contrary, we think they are ignorant of the benefit that is to be derived from it. Wake up boys and get out of the old idea that the less schooling a farmer has the more likely he will be to succeed, and let us see Racine county well represented in 1897.

The Wisconsin dairy school is considered to be one of, if not the finest in the world and we were surprised as well as amused to find students from a great many states and of all nationalities. Among them we had an extended conversation with a negro from Georgia, and he informed us that they were going to have better butter made in that state in the future. We also met a young Japanese from California, in his sporless white suit of factory, with scull cap to match, standing over a cheese vat silently watching the lacteal fluid as it slowly coagulated and turned into cheese.

Wisconsin, to a large extent, has lost her reputation for good cheese-making by hucksters putting on to the market adulterated stuff, but those days are passed and the careful instruction given the multitude of cheese and butter makers who pass in and out the doors of this building, will soon bring her again to the front as the maker of the best butter and cheese in the world. W. J. M.

KENOSHA FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Will Be Held at Bristol Tuesday and Wednesday of Next Week.

Racine and Kenosha county people, as well as farmers from over the Illinois state line, are looking forward with much interest to the Kenosha farmers' institute which will be held at Bristol on Feb. 18, 19. It will be conducted by Alex A. Arnold, and it promises to be largely attended. Previous to the opening of the first session several hundred books bearing on agricultural topics will be distributed free. The following programme has been arranged for the two-days' session:

Tuesday Morning Session: 10 o'clock—"Rotation of Crops," Charles Thorp; "Tillage," A. A. Arnold.

Afternoon Session; 1:30 o'clock—"Clover and Grasses," Charles Thorp; "The Hog," A. A. Arnold; "The Cow," Charles Thorp; "Tile Drainage," (local).

Evening Session; 7:30 o'clock—"Agricultural Education," A. A. Arnold; Music, recitations, assays, etc., by local talent.

Wednesday Morning Session; 9:30 o'clock—"Corn," A. A. Arnold; "The Silo," Charles Thorp; "Fruits," A. J. Edwards.

Afternoon Session; 1:30 o'clock—"Milk Test," Charles Thorp; "Roads," A. A. Arnold; "Feeds and Feeding," Charles Thorp.

Questions and discussions will follow each topic.

WATER MAIN BURST.

Small Houses Washed Into the River at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 11.—An immense water main burst on Franklin street early this morning and great volumes of water ran down the hill into the Cuyahoga river, undermining and carrying into the river a number of small houses and a portion of a freight train with three members of the crew. They were rescued however. One old lady was carried into the river with her cottage and drowned.

Laid at Rest.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Jane Parry took place this afternoon from the Welsh church and was attended by a large number of old friends. The remains were forwarded to Ohio, accompanied by Mr. Edward Davis and daughter and Thomas L. Williams.

OPPOSE THE ROAD.

Move Against the New Street Railway Company.

Claim Made That it Will Injure Business Men.

Some Fear it Will Induce People to Trade Away From Home—Not Necessary to Get Consent of the Racine Council.

As was briefly announced in the columns of the Journal last night, the management of the Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha Street Railway company, withdrew the request from the Kenosha council for a franchise and right of way through the city. The action was taken very quietly and without any stir. Mathew Slush, president of the company, simply went to the city clerk and demanded the ordinance pending before the council. This action of Mr. Slush was viewed with entire complacency by both the aldermen and a very large class of citizens. For some reason or other there has been a strong undertone of opposition to his proposed franchise ordinance. Some Kenoshaites seemed to favor it, but more seemed to be against it. The sides take on the matter brought about the conflict between the two, but it is believed that Mr. Slush saw which way the wind was blowing and he decided to forestall the action of the council contemplated to be taken this evening in quashing the affair by saving it the trouble.

It is not believed that this will end the matter for the railway people rather hint that they will be on hand with another form of ordinance more to the desires of the people before long.

It is stated that both the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company are opposing the new road at every turn possible.

The right of way has been secured through every town in Milwaukee county and Racine county and Kenosha county, except the city of Kenosha.

An effort is now on foot to prevail upon the city council in this city to prevent the cars running through here on the tracks of the Belle City street railway.

It is argued by the representatives for at least one railroad, that the road will be a detriment to Racine merchants. He said that the fare to Chicago and Milwaukee would be so low that half the people would visit those cities several times a week and do their trading, thus injuring home merchants to a large extent. It is not known if the new company will ask the council to allow them to run on the tracks of the Belle City company.

Attorneys say that such action is not required and that the Belle City company can grant the privelege without the consent of the council.

No doubt a request will be made, however, as the company do not desire to display any arbitary action.

Those opposing this enterprise forget that the road would bring hundreds of strangers to Racine who would spend any amount of money and it would be a grand improvement along the lake shore.

The road is bound to come sometime and it might as well come in at present as a few years later.

NEARLY A MILLION MORE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Earnings in 1895 Compared With 1894.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 11.—The annual statement of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, received by State Treasurer Peterson yesterday, shows an increase in the company's gross earnings for 1895 over 1894 of nearly $1,000,000. In 1894 the gross earnings of the road were $10,021,376.19, against $10,915,970.75 last year, an increase of $894,594.66. The company's state tax for 1896 amounts to $43,638.83 against $400,855.05 in 1894, an increase of $35,783.78.

ACCIDENTS.

John Corney, a saloon man, had his fingers crushed by a beer keg falling upon his hand. Dr. Garlock attended the case.

A peculiar accident happened to a little son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Johnson, of Milwaukee street, last night. The boy was running along with his hands in his pantaloon pockets when he tripped and fell upon the sidewalk striking his nose on the planks. The blood spurted from his nose in streams. Playmates helped him home. An examination revealed that the bones of the nasal organ were fractured.

Married Twenty-Five Years.

Twenty-five years ago today Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Matson of 1410 Prospect street were united in marriage, and to commemorate the event many of the lady friends of Mrs. Matson called at her home this afternoon to extend their congratulations. Mrs. Matson was remembered by being presented with a beautiful silver coffee pot and silver berry dish, as a slight token of the esteem in which she is held.

The basket ball team held a practice game last night at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. A match game with Milwaukee will be held as soon as a suitable hall can be secured.

Where Novices must not Meddle.

ONE half the people remain well or are made ill accordingly as they eat wholesome or unwholesome food.

The danger to the public at once becomes active if unskilled people, or others who are indifferent as to the results, are permitted to manipulate our every-day food.

Recently certain baking powder makers, entirely without knowledge of the chemical relationships involved or liable to be disturbed, attempted to substitute some cheap materials in the preparation of their powder. The baking powder spoiled, of course, and the manufacturers' wagons are busy taking it back, but as some of it had been sold to housekeepers their biscuit and cake were also spoiled, and good flour, sugar, butter and eggs wasted, to their great disappointment and vexation.

Although the extra dozens given to them to induce them to continue to offer this brand to their customers may square the grocers for their loss of reputation, the housekeeper cannot be compensated for the loss and annoyance which she has suffered.

Such are the results when novices interfere, and unfortunately most of the baking powders are made in this slipshod way.

Nothing of this kind can occur with ROYAL BAKING POWDER. It is not only scientifically made from highly refined and healthful materials, but there is the most careful consideration and study of the hygienic relations to be adjusted and established in the food. The result is a leavening agent with properties that actually add to the wholesomeness of the food, making always, without fear of failure, the lightest, sweetest, most delicious foods, and whose use is economical.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

CITY BREVITIES.

Colder weather has revived ice skating.

A series of special revival meetings will begin this evening at the First M. E. church.

The fifteen ball, continuous pool tournament continues to draw large crowds nightly, at Sugden's.

Since the extension of time for paying taxes the city treasurer reports that very little money is being paid in.

The Democrats claim to have a candidate for city treasurer in view, who will sweep the city at the coming spring election.

When the Department convention of the G. A. R. meets here in May, it is estimated that there will be over 600 old soldiers here.

An expert from Chicago has been here and made a thorough examination of the High school heating apparatus. He will submit a report to the city council soon.

The schooner J. I. Case, formerly owned at this port, is being fitted up for the timber trade between Toledo, Ohio and Canadian ports.

In order to save the police patrol boxes from ruination on account of the elements it is probable that the council will be requested to build small houses to protect the same such as exist in the larger cities.

A pleasant party was held at the home of Mrs. C. Milstead on Main street last evening, it being the lady's birthday. Games were played, refreshments served and a general good time enjoyed.

Mrs. Frank Kammerer, of Main street, while on her way home from a party last night, fell on a sidewalk and was so badly injured that she is confined to her home today.

At the Odd Fellow hall on Wisconsin street last night the members of the Boni Mi club enjoyed another of their regular dancing parties. These parties are always enjoyable and the members of the club are among the leading married couples of the south side.

The young girl who had trouble with Captain Straight of the schooner Mineral State about one year ago, is making an effort to have her infant child placed in a foundlings home at Chicago. She was in consultation with District Attorney Nelson this morning.

Election of Officers.

A meeting of the Racine County Bible society was held yesterday in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. The following officers were elected: President, S. C. Johnson; vice president, James Tribe; secretary, J. C. Lund; treasurer, J. S. Clement. A committee was appointed to arrange a public meeting in the interests of the society.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Jacob Baumstark is quite sick at his home.

D. D. Alshuler left today for New York to be absent three week, buying stock.

Joseph Kristerius departed today for a business trip in California and New Orleans.

County Judge E. B. Belden is holding court at Kenosha today for Judge Van Wyck who is sick.

Dr. A. L. Buchan was called to Western Union Junction in consultation with Dr. Stonebreaker in the case of Mr. Weber, who is very sick.

Tomorrow evening the members of the Demosthenes club will give another of their cinch parties and dance at Forester hall, over the Manufacturers' National bank.

The management of the Lakeside Auditorium announce that they will give a mask party on roller skates in the near future. More particulars will appear later.

Information is received that Jerome Case Ball was united in marriage yesterday at San Francisco to Miss Catherine Jarioe of San Francisco, a writer of great note.

OBITUARY.

Rohan.

Miss Lizzie Rohan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew P. Rohan, died at 7.30 o'clock this morning at her home, 1500 Junction avenue, of consumption, aged 19 years. Deceased was a bright and promising young lady, beloved by all who knew her and a favorite daughter. To the parents will be extended the heartfelt sympathy. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Racine Journal.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1896.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year an Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and se of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the New York Weekly *Press*, an up-to-date Republican national newspaper, will be sent one year to any address for $1.25.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

MARRIED ON THE SLY.

A Young Evanston Lady and Dental Student Elope to This City.

Saturday evening a nice looking young couple alighted from a Chicago & Northwestern railroad train. They came from Evanston and asked a hackman to take them to the Merchant's hotel. Then they wanted a Methodist minister. The hackman conveyed them to the First Methodist parsonage on Lake avenue. Rev. E. L. Eaton was not home, but attending a meeting of the Civic Federation at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. He was summoned to the parsonage. The usual questions were asked the couple and answered in the affirmative. The lady gave her name as Miss Laura May Kline, of Evanston, Ill., and the groom William Eugene Thomas of Chicago. They were married and went to the Merchants and admitted that it was an elopement. The groom said that the parents of the bride objected to the union. They met at 4 o'clock of that day in Chicago. An hour after they took a Chicago & Northwestern train for Racine and were married.

Immediately after the ceremony a telegram was sent to the parents of the bride at Evanston asking forgiveness and it is presumed that the couple will be blessed.

The bride is a daughter of George R. Kline, a prominent merchant of Evanston, Ill., and the groom is a student at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. His father is a prominent architect and real estate man. The groom is a friend of Mr. John Falvey of this city, who attended school with him.

The father of the bride, when seen by a reporter, said:

"I know the young folks were engaged and expected they would be married some day, but I did not think my daughter old enough at the present time to marry. That is the only objection I have had to her becoming a wife. Suspecting on Friday that an elopement was planned. I reasoned with her, but she left her home at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, saying she was going to the university. The next thing I heard was the telegram from Racine."

Mr. Kline's manner did not indicate that he was much disturbed, or that he had any intention of answering the telegram.

Homeseekers' Excursions to the South.

On February 11 and March 10, 1896, the North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona. For tickets and full information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by Schultz Bros., druggists, Racine.

Cripple Creek, Colorado,

is now attracting attention in all parts of the world, on account of the marvelous discoveries of gold which have been made in that vicinity. The North-Western Line, with its unrivalled equipment of solid vestibuled trains of palace sleeping cars, dining cars, and free reclining chair cars, daily between Chicago and Colorado, offers the best of facilities for reaching Cripple Creek. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Railway.

URGED TO GO HOME.

This Is Senator Smith's Advice to Congress.

Says People Are Becoming Disgusted With Jingoism.

Session of Congress Is a Menace to Revival of Business — Senator Cameron Introduces a Resolution to Aid Cuban Independence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the Senate Cameron offered a joint resolution. It quotes the president's references to the Cuban war in his last message and declares there is no means of securing peace to Cuba, except by giving it the right of self-government and offers Spain the friendly offices of the United States to bring about this result. The resolution to recommit the tariff financial bill went over until tomorrow. Smith then addressed the senate on the resolution defining the Monroe Doctrine. He declared there was no occasion for action of any kind on the subject at this time. Both houses of congress by the passage of the resolution for a Venzuelan commission had done all the president and secretary of the state desired and all that the people expected. The people were becoming disgusted with unnecessary jingoism. He thought the most popular thing congress could do and the most beneficial would be to pass necessary appropriation bills and go home. The mere fact that congress was in session was a menace to a revival of business and a return of prosperity.

DEBATE ON THE BOND BILL.

House Orators Take a Rest On Account of the Death of a Colleague.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the house the debate on the bond bill proceeded until noon when the legislative day of Saturday expired. Mr. Hainer (Rep. Neb.) spoke in favor of non-concurrence in the free-coinage substitute, and Messrs. McDearmon (Dem. Tenn.). Calderhead (Pop. Kan.) and Skinner (Pop. N. C.) in favor of concurrence. The death of Mr. Crain was then announced by Mr. Sayers (Tex.). who offered the usual revolution, which was unanimously adopted and the house adjourned until tomorrow.

UHL GETS THE POSITION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The president nominated Edwin F. Uhl of Michigan, assistant secretary of state, to be Ambassador to Germany.

CAUSED A PANIC.

Explosion of an Aerolite Above the City of Madrid.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—An immense aerolite exploded twenty miles up in the air above the city this morning. There was a vivid flare of light and a loud report, followed by a general panic. All buildings were shaken and many windows shattered.

FATHER AND SON KILLED.

Result of a Sunday Fight With Two Brothers in Missouri Town.

ATCHISON, KANS., Feb. 10.—W. I. Burdett is dead, and his son W. I. Burdett Jr., is dying at Sugar Lake, Mo., the result of a Sunday fight. George and Charles Way, brothers, were engaged in battle with the Burdetts and after a desperate tussle worsted them with the above result. The Way brothers were arrested.

RHODES LEAVES FOR AFRICA.

Sudden Departure of the Ex-Premier of Cape Colony.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Hon. Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, left for South Africa today. His departure is sudden and unexpected and it is reported that he left to defeat any attempt of the House of Commons to detain him.

CHANGED HIS OCCUPATION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—James P. Gage, formerly a banker at Clinton, Iowa, who has been acting as a hotel porter in this city under an assumed name, was arrested yesterday evening in company with a woman, charged with disorderly conduct. In police court today the evidence was not conclusive and Gage was discharged.

The best remedy for rheumatism. Mr. John W. Gates, Petersburg, Va., writes: "I used Salvation Oil for rheumatism and obtained great relief. It is the best remedy I have ever tried, and I shall always keep it in the house."

L. A. W. MEET.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 10.—Delegates to the League of American Wheelmen convention have been arriving all day. The chief rivalry for this year's meeting is between Louisville and Toledo. The good roads meeting was addressed by consul I. B. Potter, of New York. Another good roads meeting will be held this evening.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for our list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Mardi Gras Rates.

On account of the Mardi Gras at New Orleans, La., and Mobile Ala., the North-Western Line will, from February 10 to 15, inclusive, sell excursion tickets at very low rates; good for return passage until March 14, 1896. For tickets and full information apply to ticket agents Chicago & North Western R'y.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

BOILER BLEW UP.

One Man Killed and Others Injured by the Explosion of a Boiler.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 10.—By an explosion of a large boiler in a cotton mill at Lonsdale today Patrick McCannon, a fireman, was instantly killed and Hugh McClarana, a coal carrier, was fatally hurt. Five others were slightly injured.

SCARCITY OF SUGAR.

Thousands of Tons of Egyptian Sugar to be Imported.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Over twelve thousand tons of sugar is on the way here from Egypt. The large importations of Egyption sugar is a new thing made necessary by the apprehension that the Cuban crop will be very poor. In addition considerable sugar is being shipped from Hamburg and Honolulu.

SAYS JACKSON IS INNOCENT.

Miss Hollingsworth Declares That He Is Not Responsible For Pearl Bryan's Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 10.—Miss Hollingsworth, who professes to know considerable about the case of Miss Pearl Bryan, whose headless body was found near Fort Thomas, Ky., said today she would be able to clear Jackson, one of the men under arrest at Cincinnati. She declares that Jackson was responsible for Miss Bryan's condition, but not for her death. Miss Hollingsworth said she had learned from a young phsician what drugs were necessary to take when a woman was in the condition Miss Bryan was, and knowing Miss Bryan told her what medicine to get. Miss Hollingsworth declined to give the name of the doctor who gave her this information or druggist from whom the medicines were bought.

Wore Jackson's Clothes.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Jackson who is under arrest in connection with the murder of Pearl Bryan made a statement about the bloody coat found in a sewer to the effect that Walling wore his clothing on the night of the murder.

NEARLY A CHOICE.

Hunter Gets Within One Vote of Senator From Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 10.—In joint ballot for United States senator, Hunter (Rep.) lacked one vote of the number necessary for a choice.

WON BY PRIVATE OWENS.

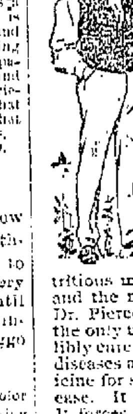
Captures the Sugden Medal in the Competitive Drill.

Private John Owens, of company F. W. N. G., won the Sugden medal Saturday night in the competitive drill which was participated in by eighteen members of the company. Corporal John Brooker was his nearest competitor, and it was as pretty a contest between the two young men as has ever been seen in this city. A large crowd of spectators assembled at the armory in expectation of witnessing a spirited rivalry for the possession of the medal, and in it they were not dissappointed. All were eager for the trial. Col. Dutton, of Gov. Uphom's staff, in full uniform was present and was assigned to pin the beautiful emblem upon the breast of the successful contestant. Captain John Rogers, of Beloit, conducted the drill and one by one the eighteen young militiamen went down until Private Owens and Corporal Brooker were left to fight it out. For nearly half an hour, Capt. Rodgers conducted the contestants through difficult evolutions, when finally, at the designated time. the ordeal was passed and Private Owens was found to have made four mistakes and Corporal Brooker was close behind with but five. Mr. Owens was cordially awarded the medal and Col. Dutton gracefully did this duty amid the plaudits of the assembled throng. The medal is a beautiful one. It was donated by J. F. Sugden, and must be won three times before it becomes exclusive property. Upon it is the inscription "Sugden Medal," and suspended by two gold chains is a plate upon which is engraved a militiaman taking aim at some unseen object. After the drill the members of the company and invited guests sat down to a banquet prepared by Chef Tom Bishop, of the company. Col. Dutton was toast master and speeches were made by Commander George Larson, of the G. A. R., R. B. Sigafoos, Ex-Alderman D. Elmer Roberts and others. The affair proved to be one of the most enjoyable in the history of the company and similar events cannot but help stimulate interest in militia affairs.

The Time for Building.

Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the one true blood purifier and nerve tonic.

Hood's pills become the favorite cathartic with all that use them. All druggists. 25c.



The old man who looks out at the world with clear and healthy eyes cannot help feeling great gratification at the thought that his children have inherited from him no weakness nor tendency to disease. The healthy old man is the man who has throughout his life kept his digestion good and his blood pure. Not one in a thousand does do it. Germs go through the healthy body without effect. Let them once find lodgment or let them find a weak spot, they will develop by the million and the blood will be full of them. Instead of giving strength to the tissues, it will force upon them unwholesome and innutritious matter, and the man will lose flesh and the more susceptible be is to disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only medicine that absolutely and infallibly cures all blood diseases, and almost all diseases are blood diseases. It isn't a medicine for some one particular so-called disease. It is a medicine for the *whole body*. It forces out all the germs of disease, and replaces impurities with rich, red blood.

WILL NOT FIGHT HERE.

Attorney General Harmon Determined to Prevent the Fight.

Should the Men Battle They Will be Brought to Justice.

Frederick Schlechter Killed in a Prize Fight at Philadelphia—His Head Strikes the Floor and the Skull Is Fractured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Attorney-General Harmon said this morning if an attempt was made to pull off the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight in New Mexico, the United States would follow them to the ends of the earth if necessary to bring them to justice. It is understood that Governor Culberson has gone to the frontier to direct the movements of the militia in person and to prevent the battle taking place on Texas territory. Romeo, the Mexican minister understands that the movement of Mexican authorities will certainly prevent it on the Mexican soil.

Killed in a Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—As a result of a prize-fight Saturday night, Frederick Schlechter one of the principals died today and Henry Pluckfelder, the other principal is in jail charged with murder.

Schlechter was knocked down, his head striking the floor so hard that his skull was fractured.

On Mexican Soil.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Delegate Catron, of New Mexico, says the fight managers will probably attempt to pull the mill off four miles below El Paso where the Rio Grande river has cut a point of land from the Mexican side, but which still is Mexican soil.

It is expected however, that the Mexican authorities will send troops across the river to stop the fight if necessary, as it uncoubtedly has the right to do so.

WAS WORTH $5,000,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 10.—The will of the Wm. H. English has been presented for probate. The estate is valued at $5,000,000. Aside from a few small bequests it is divided between his son and daughter.

BANK ASSIGNS.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., Feb. 10. —The W. C. Brown bank of this city has assigned. The liabilities are said to be several hundred thousand dollars.

LIQUOR MADE HIM CRAZY.

A Nineteen-Year-Old Boy attempts Suicide While Under its Influence.

The policemen of this city, during their rounds at night time, come across and hear of a great many incidents that never reach the public ear. Policeman Charles Pansch, of the North side, was called to Tiedeman's hall a few evenings since where a dance was in progress, to take charge of a young fellow nineteen years of age. He was crazed from the effects of liquor and was bound to commit suicide. The officer found him on the platform of a high pair of steps leading from the building and he was going to dive headfirst down the steps and break his neck. The policeman started up the steps with the intention of stopping him. When half way up the boy made the leap. The officer braced himself and the boy struck him full in the stomach and nearly knocked him down, but he recovered and collared the boy. By this time the lad had kind of sobered up and declared that he would live and the last seen of him he started for home.

Another instance was that of a man who had worked hard to build a home. There was a mortgage on the house and it came due. The night before Mr. Pansch met the man and he was determined to end his life, having become despondent. Much persuasion succeeded in preventing him from committing suicide.

A great cure for cough. Mrs. A. E. Morris, 450 Canton street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I took several bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for a bad cough and was entirely cured."

Has Been Withdrawn.

The ordinance submitted by the promoters of the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha street railway company, for a franchise through the city of Kenosha, has been withdrawn and the possibility is that the line will run outside of the city. It is understood that the Kenosha city council will meet this evening to take final action on granting a franchise of some kind.

A young man in Lowell, Mass., troubled for years with a constant succession of boils on his neck, was completely cured by taking only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Another result of the treatment was greatly improved digestion with increased avoirdupois.

Blessed Many Throats.

Hundreds of people, young and old, had their throats blessed by Rev. Father Franz at St. Joseph's church yesterday afternoon. It was one of the largest congregations that has assembled within the interior of the church in many weeks.

Any tendency to premature baldness may be promptly checked by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Don't delay till the scalp is bare and the hair roots destroyed. If you would realize the best results, begin at once with this invaluable preparation.

With Two Sets of Boilers.

The Dutch government is building three cruisers with 9000-horse power each, which are to be fitted with Yarrow water-tube boilers of 6500-horse power and ordinary return tubular boilers of 2500-horse power, the latter to be used alone when cruising at slow speed.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

WE WILL BE REPRESENTED.

Racine Assemblymen Will be on Hand at the Special Session.

Reports have been current that Racine county would not be represented at the the special session of the legislature. It was said that Assemblyman George Blake had moved out of the state and that Assemblyman Hambright was in California on business. Assemblyman Blake has been at Waterford and stated that he would be at the session of the legislature; and stated that he was still a resident of Wisconsin and would be for some time to come. It is true that he has a good position at Dundee, Ill., but will not remove to that place for a long time. On good authority it is said that Mr. Hambright will be back from California in time to be pesent at the session.

HAS ALTGELD HAD ENOUGH?

Rumor Has It That the Illinois Governor Will Not Seek a Re-Nomination.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Daily News, Hot Springs, Arkansas, special quotes Gov. Altgeld as saying he would not accept a re-nomination for the governorship of Illinois under any circumstances.

TEXAS CONGRESSMAN DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—W. H. Crain, congressman from Texas and a member of the house since the Forty-ninth congress, died here this morning.

OBITUARY.

Gersonde.

Miss Bertha Gersonde died at her home on Geneva street Saturday afternoon after a lingering illness aged 20 years. Deceased was a young lady of many amiable qualities which endeared her to the hearts of all. She was a devoted member of the German Evangelical church on Geneva street, where up to the time of her illness she taught a class in the Sunday school and was a member of the church choir. A mother, one sister and three brothers survive to mourn the death of a kind hearted daughter and sister. They will have the sympathy of all in their hour of sorrow. Funeral Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the church.

Newman.

Mrs. Lydia Newman, wife of Clarence A. Newman, died at her home at 923 Center street Saturday night of dropsy, aged 48 years. She was a true christian woman and a devoted member of the First Baptist church. A husband and one son by a former husband survive her. The funeral will take place from the Baptist church Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Jones.

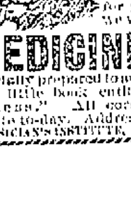
News arrived in the city this morning of the death, at Williamsburg, Iowa, on Sunday morning, the 2d inst., of Mr. Roger Jones, a well known and highly respected welshman who lived here thirty five and forty years ago, and was a prominent contractor and builder.

MIDNIGHT CHASE.

Lively Scenes at Racine Junction at Midnight Saturday.

About 12 o'clock Saturday night there were lively times on Washington avenue. Calvin and Wm. Blodgett, who live a few miles southwest of the city, came to town and filled up with liquor. Casper Sittig, a neighbor, and two other farmers, were also in town and intoxicated. The parties had horses and vehicles. They drove south on Washington avenue at a terrific pace and yelled like a tribe of wild Indians. Policeman Bassinger ran into the road, stopped the Blodgetts' team and arrested the brothers. He took them to box 16. A crowd gathered and two farmer, named Williams and Hanche, attempted to get the prisoners away, and one of them struck Bassinger in the face and the officer was obliged to pull his club. The patrol wagon came up and the Blodgetts were loaded in, while Bassinger took charge of the horses. The wagon had just started for the jail when Casper Sittig appeared on Junction avenue with his horse and cart and another man was with him. He yelled and applied vile names to the police, and then came an exciting chase. Up Junction ave flew the steed of the farmer. The man with him leaped out and escaped. But Casper whipped his horse into a gallop. The patrol team, with Peter Hanson at the reins was a lap behind. The race was on Junction avenue, thence west on Sixteenth street, thence along Hamilton avenue. The patrol team are good runners and they commenced gaining. As the farmer turned the corner, crash went one of the wheels of his cart, but he lashed the horse and then commenced a race with a half and a whole wheel. Suddenly he turned into a gateway and there was a second crash. His rig had struck a stone pile, and horse, cart and driver went down in a heap. The patrol wagon dashed, Casper was captured, and with his partners carted to jail, while a neighbor took the horse home. The other two men who had a had a hand in the affair escaped, but warrants will be issued for their arrest.

The three farmers were brought before Justice Wentworth this morning, pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly and paid fines of $3 and costs.



Nervous Men

If suffering from Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Lack of Energy, the Effects of Excesses or Youthful Errors, enclose 6 cts in stamps for postage and packing and we will send you

MEDICINE BY MAIL FREE

specially prepared to suit your individual case and our little book entitled "Health brings Happiness." All correspondence confidential. Write to-day. Address,

PHYSICIAN'S INSTITUTE, 1802 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Our STAR Circus Is Coming!

Continuous performance. Don't let the children miss it. Clowns, acrobats and performing animals. Naturally colored, on cardboard. Will stand alone. Sent postpaid to any address on receipt of SIX CENTS in stamps. Amuses the children, and makes the mother acquainted with

WILLIMANTIC STAR ★ THREAD.

Send for a set for each of the children. Address

WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

THE CIVIC FEDERATION

Revival of the Organization for the Spring Campaign.

Effective Work Will be Done at the Caucuses.

No Intention of Placing a Separate Ticket in the Field—Various Committees Named at a Meeting Saturday Night.

Members of the Civic Federation, organized in this city a couple of years ago, believe that there is a chance for reform in the management of city affairs and are determined to take a hand in the coming municipal election. While it is not the intention to place a ticket in the field, its members will be present at ward caucuses and help to nominate men whom they believe will work for a pure and honest city administration.

Several meetings have been held of late and the various abuses of city affairs discussed. Pursuant to a call issued in the daily press, a meeting was held in the lecture of the Y. M. C. A. Saturday evening and considering the counter attractions there was a fair attendance.

When the meeting was called to order it developed that at a recent meeting a committee had been appointed to select a committee of one from each ward in the city to work up the cause previous to election.

The committee reported the following committee:

Agitation committee.—Rev. E. L. Eaton, chairman; First ward, A. P. Dutton; Second ward, S. C. Johnson; Third ward, J. S. Clement; Fourth ward, J. R. Davis; Fifth ward, Charles Wilhelm; Sixth ward, James Sabiston. In the Seventh ward no person was named.

Enforcement committee.—Rev. D. B. Cheney, John Corse and Lucas Lathrop.

Education committee.—Rev. C. H. Percival, Rev. C. S. Nickerson, L. B. Baker, H. J. Budd, S. L. Jackson, L. Kilbourne, Rev. A. C. Grier.

The vice president has the power to appoint two additional members in each ward to work up interest.

In conversation with a member of the Civic Federation he said that the objects of the Association are the same as set forth in the circular issued at the time of the formation.

It was further stated that hereafter all meetings of the Federation will be open and public and everybody can attend and listen to the proceedings.

POSTAL STATION "A".

Government Accepts the Prosposition of the Manufacturers to Build a Building.

This afternoon Postmaster Simonson received notice from Washington that the postal station for Racine Junction will be located at the corner of Sixteenth street and Junction avenue.

The government has accepted the proposition made by the manufacturers to put up a $3,000 structure with all the latest and modern improvements. Work of constructing the building will begin at once, and an effort will be made to have it ready by March.

If you would always be healthy, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

RACINE'S HARBOR BILL.

Congressman Cooper Introduces a Bill to Pay the City $1,200.

Congressman Cooper has introduced a bill in the house of representatives providing for the payment to Racine of about $1,200, advanced by the city to complete the dredging of the harbor. When the appropriation for that puposo had been expended by the local engineers, this amount was needed to complete the work, and rather than have the job unfinished the city advanced to the local engineers the required amount.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

T. P. A. SELECT TERRE HAUT.

National Protective Association to Meet There June 2, 1896.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10—The national board of directors of the Traveler's Protective association of America has decided to hold the national convention at Terre Haute, Ind., on Tuesday, June 2 next.

KEEL HAS ARRIVED.

For the New Morgan Steel Yacht—A Model Plant.

The four-ton keel cast in Milwaukee for the Morgan steel yacht in the course of construction at the Racine Boat company's works, arrived in the city Saturday and it was with much difficulty that the big piece of iron was landed safely at the yards. It was hauled here by teams.

Quietly, without any flourish of trumpets, a yard has been equipped in this city with all the modern machinery for building anything from a canoe to a steel steam yacht. Ample room for the largest class of work in all the departments and the very best workmen in the country go to make it as important a yacht building plant as any one on the Atlantic seaboard or in European waters. Here a cup defender can be designed, built, equipped, and fitted out as well if not better than in any salt water yard in America. When the next cup challenge comes there is nothing to prevent a boat being designed, built and equipped at this yard, manned with Lake Michigan sailors, than whom none better can be found in the world, and sent out to the seaboard with every chance in her favor of winning the distinction of being selected by the cup committee after the trial races to defend the cup.

Added to this complete equipment is another important feature which yachtsmen will appreciate. It is a marine railway on which the largest yacht afloat on the lake can be hauled out of the water in an hour's time to be cleaned up for a race or overhauled. Heretofore it has been a difficult matter for even the crack boats to show their true form in the season's races because of false bottoms.

To sum up, the company has made is possible for Lake Michigan to turn out as good a boat slid down the ways at any salt water yard. It has introduced to the lakes, designers, skilled workmen in every department, equal to any in the world, and has conclusively answered affirmatively the question, "Can western waters send out a cup defender when one is wanted?"

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist; Racine, Wis.

Interesting Mill.

This morning people on College avenue were treated to a pretty pugilistic encounter between Kit Banks and Leo Lehnert. It appears that Mr. Lehnert was employed by Mr. Banks and was paid off. He insisted on visiting the farm although ordered not to do so. This morning Mr. Banks met Lehnert and ordered him not to visit the farm again. Words ensued and Lehnert applied a bad name and Mr. Banks struck him on the nose. It was take and give for a few minutes and finally Lehnert turned and ran and sought refuge in a store.

The Church Trouble.

Thirty minority members of the Emaus church held a meeting at the home of Chris Svenvig yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking some action in regard in the recent decision of Judge Fish in the litigation for possession of the church. About $200 was subscribed for the purpose of continuing services at the old Episcopal church on Northwestern Ave. Another meeting will be held next Sunday. On Wednesday of this week Rev. Erickson will preach at the church.

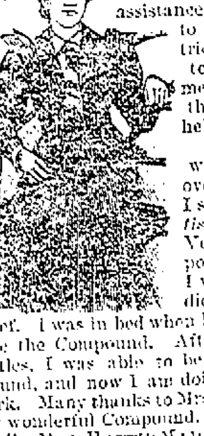
What Becomes of the Diamond?

No one can tell where the diamond goes to in a combustion. Burn it and it leaves no ash, the flame is exterior like that of a cork, and when it has blazed itself out there remains not even so much as would dust the antennae of a butterfly.

HOW AN ADVERTISEMENT

SAVED A WOMAN'S LIFE.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]



"For four years I suffered with female troubles. I was so bad that I was compelled to have assistance from the bed to the chair. I tried all the doctors and the medicines that I thought would help me.

"One day, while looking over the paper, I saw the *advertisement* of your Vegetable Compound. I thought I would try it. I did so, and found relief. I was in bed when I first began to take the Compound. After taking four bottles, I was able to be up and walk around, and now I am doing my house work. Many thanks to Mrs. Pinkham for her wonderful Compound. It saved my life."—MRS. HATTIE MADAUS, 184 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

More evidence in favor of that never-failing female remedy, *Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound.

FLOOD IN THE EAST.

Rivers Continue to Overflow Their Banks in New Jersey.

Twenty Buildings Swept Away by Fire and Flood at One Place.

Three Men Killed at Bristol, Conn., While Trying to Repair a Bridge —Others Were Seriously Injured.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 7.—About twenty houses were burned by the fire at Bound Brook last night, or swept away by the overflow of the Raritan river. When the fire first started the local volunteer fire department seeing it would be unable to cope with it, called on Somerville and Springfield for assistance. Engines started for that point but were cut off by high water, so that the fire burned itself out. At the same time, water was flowing through the main streets of the town, six to ten feet deep. As far as can be learned only one life was lost, that of a man named Miller, who was out in a boat rescuing people from the upper stories of their homes when the boat was upset by the swift current and he was drowned.

Has Spent Its Force.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The storm which began Wednesday night reached hurricane force yesterday and continues today, but greatly moderated throughout the country tributary of New York. Part of the traffic in New Jersey is much impeded by washouts, and large tracts of the country flooded, including portions of cities situated on water courses.

In a State of Terror.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 7.—Residents of the lower section of the town were in a state of terror all night on account of the floods caused by the breaking of the Pocahauntas Lake dam. People had to take to the upper stories of their houses until removed in boats. The water was seven to ten feet deep. No lives were lost. The flood receded until this morning it is only three and four feet deep.

Three Men Killed.

BRISTOL, CONN., Feb. 7.—Three men were killed by the fall of Pequa Buck river bridge during last night's storm. Thirteen men were on the bridge endeavoring to strengthen it when it went down. Ten succeeded reaching the shore, all more or less seriously hurt.

Another body was recovered this afternoon.

This afternoon it was discovered that the loss of life may be greater than at first reported. It is learned that twenty-one instead of thirteen were on the bridge when it fell. The record now stands, three bodies recovered, eleven known to be alive and seven missing.

MORGAN WILL GET HALF.

It Is Expected That the Morgan Syndicate Will Get Half of the New Loan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The classifying of bids for the new loan above the rate bid by the Morgan syndicate has been completed. Secretary Carlisle laid the result before the president at the cabinet meeting this afternoon. It is supposed that the Morgan syndicate will get in the neighborhood of $50,000,000.

DOCTOR NOT GUILTY.

A Jury Out Twenty-four Hours and Decides Dr. Emma Pintey Not Guilty.

CLINTON, Iowa, Feb. 7.—In the case of Dr. Emma Pintey charged with murder the jury after being out twenty-four hours returned a verdict of not guilty. A patient of the doctor's died under peculiar circumstances last September and a coroners jury held her on the charge of murder.

TROLLEY CAR RUN DOWN.

Conductor Killed and Motorman Fatally Injured at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—A Baltimore and Ohio switch engine ran into an electric car this morning killing the conductor and fatally injuring the motorman. A number of passengers were slightly hurt.

NO CHOICE FOR SENATOR.

Kentucky Legislature Ballots for United Senator With no Results.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 7.—Joint ballot for United States Senator passed off without any warlike incident and without any notable change from the former ballot. There was no choice.

Easily Satisfied.

The Milwaukee Journal tells of a Wisconsin farmer who wrote to a firm there to know what a certain kind of boiler and engine would cost. He was informed that they would cost $3,000.

To this he replied: "Dere Sirs what in ——wud I want of an engine or biler if I had $3,000?"

PAVING COMPANY ASSIGNS.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 7.—A petition filed asking for appointment of a receiver for the J. W. Winslow and Jones Paving Company, with a capital of $150,000, and several branch concerns. It is understood the trouble was the result of the failure of the Fort Stanwix National bank of N. Y., in which Winslow Jones was at the head and was deeply involved.

SHOT BY HIS MISTRESS.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 7.—Louis Frank, aged 21, a son of respectable parents, was shot and fatally wounded by his former mistress last night. The woman was mad with jealousy.

CHARLES WACHSMUTH DEAD.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—The Wisconsin's special from Burlington, Wis., says Charles Wachsmuth, the world's greatest paleontologist in the line of crinoids died suddenly today, aged 60.

THE FT. THOMAS TRAGEDY.

Walling Tells How Jackson Killed Pearl Bryan.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—Walling, one of the men under arrest, charged with being implicated in the murder of Pearl Bryan, is reported in an interview as saying that Jackson used hydrocyanic acid or cocaine and arsenic injected hypodermically to do away with the girl. A hypodermic syringe has been found in Jackson's room, with a bottle containing fluid, the nature of which has not yet been determined.

Walling today sent for the reporters and a detective and confessed that all the clues he furnished as, to the whereabouts of the girl's head were false. He declared the head was buried in the sand at Dayton, a suburb near Fort Thomas, Ky. Detectives with a large force of laborers have gone to search the bar for the head.

DEFENDED SECESSION.

A South Carolina Congressman Raises a Storm in the House--Resolution of Censure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The House today became involved in a bitter controversy. It sprang from remarks by Talbot, (S. C.) in defense of secession which Barrett (Mass.) interpreted as treasonable. He had the speakers words taken down and offered a resolution of censure. After some explanation the resolution was referred to the committee on judiciary by a vote of 154 to 41. This is understood to mean that no notice will be taken of the matter.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

Frye Elected President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the senate today the first hour was consumed in the election of Mr. Frye (Rep. Me.) president pro tem. The election was unanimous and marked by a display of good nature and compliments usual under the circumstances.

Free Silver Substitute.

In the house the debate on the free silver substitute for the bond bill was continued. Very few members were present. Newlands (Nev.) made a vigorous argument in favor of the free and independent coinage of silver. Hartmann (Rep. Mont.) and Kem (Pop. Neb.) followed in favor, and Tucker (Dem. Va.) against it.

IT WILL STOP THE FIGHT.

Anti-Prize Fight Bill Will Be Submitted to the President Today.

WASHIAGTON, Feb. 7.—The anti prize fight bill will be sent to the president today, and it is likely to become a law by his signature before tomorrow morning.

Speaker Reed signed the anti-prize fight bill at 2:30 this afternoon.

President pro tem Frye of the senate also signed the bill.

QUARREL ENDS IN MURDER.

An Iowa Boy Shoots His Ten-Year-Old Brother—He Then Suicides.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 7.—This morning Joe Merrifield, aged thirteen, quarrelled with his brother Hugh, aged ten, at Hedrick, and shot and killed him. He then suicided.

RESCUED BY LIFE SAVERS.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Feb. 7—Men on board the stranded steamer Leamington who were compelled to take to the rigging last night, for whose safety the greatest fears were entertained were finally rescued by life savers.

OBITUARY.

Vincent.

Charles Vincent died at his home in Wilmot Thursday, the 6th inst., at 1 p. m., of pneumonia, aged 29 years. The funeral will occur tomorrow, Feb. 8.

WEST SIDE TOURISTS.

Discuss Greece at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Hinchliffe's.

The West Side Tourists club gathered at Mr. Tom Hinchliffe's last evening in full force.

Greece was the topic and Mr. George Bell was in the lead.

Owing to the absence of three members to whom parts were assigned, the work was somewhat curtailed, but the time was pleasantly filled in with music by Mrs. Percival, Mrs. J. P. Davies, Miss Maggie Hinchliffe and Mr. Hinchliffe.

Mr. Percival spoke generally of the early literature of Greece.

Mr. Bell gave a brief synopsis of the story of the Iliad and Odessey.

Mrs. Platz read an article descriptive of the Colossus of Rhodes.

Mrs. White contributed a paper on Athens, ancient and modern.

The club is to meet with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bell next Thursday evening.

H. W. CROWE ACQUITTED.

One of the Most Sensational Cases Ever Tried in Nebraska.

WILBER, Neb., Feb. 7—H. W. Crowe, a prominent citizen charged with poisoning his wife to conceal a criminal intimacy with her young married sister, was acquitted. The trial was one of the most sensational ever held in the state. Mrs. May Rambo, the young woman in the case charged with being an accessory, was liberated.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors is reported expressly for the Johrnal by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.

J. W. Cerl, Hewett, Baby-walker; T. G. Mandt, Stoughton, assgr. Whiffle tree-hook; T. G. Mandt, Stoughton, assgr. Running gear for vehicles; S. B. Seemst, Beloit, Wheeled plow.

THE CHANGE STANDS

Board of Education Decide on the School District Changes.

In the Garfield, Lincoln and Washington Schools.

To Remain as First Requested by the Committee—Some Objections Made —Action on Miss Carey's Resignation.

Last evening the committee on school organization and districts and commissioners of the Fourth, Fifth and Seventh wards, held a meeting in regard to the changes of the Garfield, Lincoln and Washington school districts. A number of residents of the Fifth ward, led by Mr. Peterson,, were present and objected to the changes on the ground that their children would be obliged to walk many blocks farther to attend school.

Immediately after the meeting of the committee a special session of the board of education was held for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee, and also taking action in regard to the resignation of Miss Kate Cary, of the Fourth ward school. Commissioner Kilbourne occupied the chair in the absence of President Miner, and all of the commissioners were present except Driver, Ehninger, Washburn and Schultz.

Commissioner Mertel, of the Seventh ward, chairman of the boundary committee, reported that the superintendent, principals and the committee had carefully studied the proposed changes and that it was the only satisfactory one to accomodate the pupils and the report of the committee, as presented to the last meeting of the board, was adopted and the changes remain. The report recommends as follows: The line running east and west between the Garfield and Washington school districts has been changed from the center of Albert street to the center of Hamilton street. Also the portion of the Lincoln district south of the line running east and west along the center of Maple street has been taken from the Lincoln district and made a part of Garfield district. Further, your committee would recommend that the kindergarten in the south part of the Lincoln district should remain during the present school year, and that the kindergarten children in the portion of the district set off into the Garfield district be allowed to continue to attend the kindergarten during the present school year.

Also that the pupils in the sixth seventh and eighth grades of the Lincoln and Garfield schools, residing in these parts of the district set off, be not compelled to change schools during the present school year.

Miss Carey's Resignation.

The resignation of Miss Kate Carey, first assistant of the Fourth ward school, was accepted to take effect one week from Monday. The following resolution, introduced by Commissioner Sieb, was adopted.

Whereas, This board has today been officially been notified of the resignation of Miss Kate E. Carey, one of the oldest teachers, in term of service, in our schools, and for the past twelve years first assistant in the Fourth ward school. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Board takes pleasure in their recognition of the faithful and energetic work of such teachers, as to them is due, largely, the success of our ward schools, in which is laid the foundation of the future usefulness of our children and further,

Resolved, That this board is assured that to Miss Carey's earnest and persistent efforts is due in a great measure, the recognized standing of the pupils in the Fourth ward schools. We can conscientiously commend her as one whose services any school board should be pleased to retain.

The engaging of a successor to Miss Carey was referred to the committee on employment of teachers.

The Board then adjourned.

EX-GOV. ENGLISH DEAD.

Well Known Democratic Politician Passes away at His home In Indianapolis.

INDIANOPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—Hon. Wm. H. English died in his rooms in the Hotel English this afternoon. He had been ill with la grippe for two weeks, then rheumatism set in and heart action became bad. For the past three days the patient had lapses of unconsciousness. Since last night at intervals he did not recognize those about him. Only members of his family were at the bedside at the time of death. The funeral will occur Sunday afternoon.

Deceased served as governor of Indiana and was the Democratic vice-presidential candidate in 1880, but was defeated at the polls.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

The Sultan Replies to Queen Victoria on Massacres in Armenia.

CONSTANSTINOPLE, Feb. 7.—The Sultan replied to an autograph letter of Queen Victoria, touching the condition of affairs in Armenia. The Sultan declares that the reports of massacres were spread by evil disposed persons, and that contrary to all reports it was the Turks who were first attacked while praying in the mosque. The Sultan assures the Queen that he has succeeded in restoring order except at Zeitoun, where negotiations are going on which will undoubtedly result in a settlement of difficulties.

Advertise in the Daily Journal.

THEY WANT A PARK.

Nearly 1,000 Persons Send a Petition to the Council.

Asking That Body to Locate One on the Lake Shore.

Where the Racine Cement & Pipe Co. Is Located—Urge That Action Be Taken Immediately —One Is Needed.

Several months ago the question of purchasing the land occupied by the Racine Cement and Pipe company, located on the lake shore between Fifth and Sixth streets and converting it into a public park, was agitated. Prices were quoted on the same and real estate men said it was rather high. Then the discussion turned to condemning the same, but that has been lost sight of lately.

Again the important question is to come before the people. A petition signed by nearly one thousand, property owners and the heaviest taxpayers in the city, will be presented to the city council at the adjourned meeting to be held on Monday evening.

The petition represents that the city of Racine is a city with three miles or more of water frontage, and is without a park bordering on Lake Michigan; that a public pleasure ground adjacent to the lake and easily accessible by street car from all parts of the city, would materially enhance the attractiveness of Racine to visitors as well as contribute greatly to the pleasure of our own people.

The petition urges that the city council take early action to procure, by purchase or otherwise, that certain piece of real estate bordering on Lake Michigan, between Fifth and Sixth streets, now owned and occupied by the Racine Cement and Pipe company, and by W. H. Lathrop.

Further, that a sufficient sum be appropriated to suitably lay out and improve said property, and that the same be dedicated to the people forever as a suitable park.

While the question is not a new one, it is highly important to the city of Racine. It is true that there is not a lake front park in Racine and we should certainly have one. The location spoken of in the above petition is the best adapted for the purpose in the city and would make a handsome little park.

A few days ago it was learned that two Chicago gentlemen were in the city looking at the land on the north side of the river and adjoining the lake shore. In their opinion, a beautiful park could be located here and extend a mile along the shore and that fine cottages and residences would prove profitable.

Let us hope that a public park of some kind will soon be established where the poor man can take his family on a hot summer night or Sunday afternoon and enjoy themselves.

GEN. GIBBON DEAD.

The Old Commander of the Iron Brigade Passed Away.

Advices from Baltimore state that Gen. John Gibbon, the famous Indian fighter and the commander of the old Iron brigade, died at his home in that city last night at the age of 68.

His death was caused by pneumonia, which attacked him last Sunday night just as he was about to start for Milwaukee to attend a reunion of the Loyal Legion. His wife, a son and a daughter survive him. He was on the retired list of the United States army with the rank of brigadier-general.

Gen. Gibbon was famous as a gallant soldier, but was best known as the commander of the Iron brigade, and while under his leadership at the battle of South mountain the command received its name of Iron brigade.

Gen. Gibbon was born at Hohnesburg, Pa., April 20, 1827, and entering the United States Military academy he graduated therefrom in 1847. He was at once assigned to the artillery and served through the Mexican war. When the war of secession broke out Gen. Gibbon was made chief of artillery of Gen. McDowell's division, serving in that capacity until May 2, 1862, when he was made major-general of volunteers

He served gallantly throughout and was one of the commissioners to carry into effect the stipulations for Lee's surrender, and was mustered out of volunteer service Jan. 15, 1866.

After the Civil war he remained in the service and in 1877 commanded the Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull, and a year later another against the Nez Perces. In 1885 he had charge of the troops engaged in suppressing the anti-Chinese riots in Washington territory. He was the author of several military works including "The Artillerists Manual" and "Our Indian."

Gen. Gibbon was a warm personal friend of Gen. Lucius Fairchild and Gen. Edward S. Bragg and was well known to many other Wisconsin war veterans. Fifteen years ago he attended the reunion held in Milwaukee.

Plans for a School.

At the meeting of the council Monday night the finance and education committees and aldermen of the Fourth ward will recommend that the city engineer be instructed to prepare plans and specifications for a $20,000 addition to the Fourth ward school house. The old structure is in a bad way and unless something is soon done is liable to fall down and kill half the scholars.

Oppose Paving.

Residents and property owners on and adjacent to Fourth street are opposed to the paving of that thoroughfare from Main street to Lake avenue. A large petition will be presented to the council on Monday night, signed by the residents, remonstrating against the improvement.

THE SOCIAL SEASON.

Ladies of the St. Rose Church Give a Card Party—Party at Capt. Putnams—W. R. C. Party.

Many card parties have been given in this city during the present winter, but none were more pleasant and successful than the progressive euchre party given at St. Rose hall last night, by the ladies' society of the St. Rose church. One hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were present. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Rawson band and the church choir and it was superb and elicited merited applause and encores. The card playing was interesting and exciting and at its conclusion the first prize was awarded to Miss U. Rawson and the first gentleman's prize to Mr. Flemming, while the consolation prize went to Miss Dempsey, of Manistee, Mich. A supper was served and the menu was fit for a king. The ladies of the St. Rose church are to be congratulated upon the success of the affair.

Gave a Banquet Social.

Twenty friends of Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Clinton Putnam, of the Johnson House at Western Union Junction, went out on the St. Paul train last evening and spent a few hours with the popular couple. The evening was passed in playing cards, making addresses, telling stories and listening to excellent music by Harrington and Cary, the two famous musicians who have been at the Wagner House the past week. Refreshments were served and the Racine people came home at 12 o'clock, voting Mr. and Mrs. Putnam entertainers of high merit.

Mr. and Mrs. Weinecke.

Mr. and Mrs. William Weinecke of Center street, entertained a few of their friends last evening. The feature of the evening was fortune telling by Miss Lizzie Broecker. The lady proved herself an adept in the mysteries of the art, and amazed those having their fortunes told by the accuracy with which she told them the past and the future. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Woman's Relief Corps.

The social given by the Relief Corps at the home of Mrs. Easson, Thursday afternoon, was a success and was well attended. They all partook of a delicious lunch, and the best of all was the social and the best of feeling which seemed to rest upon everyone present. Such gatherings are like the sunshine after the storm.

A Surprise.

Miss Lizzie Rendall was the recipient of a pleasant surprise last evening at her home, No. 908 Racine street, by a number of friends. Games were played and there was music, singing and other amusements. Miss Rendall, although completely taken aback when the company appeared, proved herself a charming entertainer. The refreshments could not have been more delicious. Among those present were:

Misses Marion Harcus, Kit Chapman, Belle Chapman, Ada Tilloy, Ida Clume, Lily Hilton, Jennie Arelson, Cora Arelson, Lizzie Rendall, Maud Anderson, and Messrs. Eddie Thorkelsen, Daniel Kirby, James Jensen, John Rendall, Will Rendall, Tom Driver, Harry Siver, Will Hilton, Sydney Smith and Harry Chapman.

Another Popular Banquet.

Tomorrow evening, February, 8 Company F., W. N. G., will tender the second of their popular banquets. The boys will fall in line at 8:30 sharp and will drill for the Sugden medal. Captain Rogers, of Beloit, will act as judge. Every member is earnestly requested to be present in full fatigue uniform. There will be music by the Mandolin orchestra and the menu will embrace oystess, chicken salad, Boston baked beans, celery, olives, fruit coffee, cake, cheese, pipes and cigars.

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Pectoral. The first bottle gave me great relief; the second, which I am now taking, has relieved me almost entirely of all unpleasant symptoms, and I feel sure that one or two bottles more will effect a permanent cure. To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dist. Secretary, Am. Bapt. Publication Society, Petersburg, Va.

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FREE DELEGATES.

One of the reasons advanced for the instruction of delegates to the Republican national convention is that the majority of the Republicans in the state should thus be recognized. But the query will be for whom are the majority? In what way will this be ascertained? It is all very well for the convention to assume that a certain thing is so, but how do they know it is so? Now the plain truth is that even if an ascertained majority was in favor of a certain prominent man, what right has any convention to nullify the wishes of the others. Is it not the best way by all odds for the convention to choose representative men who are known to be enlightened, public spirited, progressive, and Republicans who above all recognize the fact that this is a pretty big country and that no man runs the party? Such men will naturally desire to be at perfect liberty of action. They may be depended upon to use their best judgment of what is for the best interest of the party and their country. With such men, the influence of Wisconsin would naturally be by far more than would the influence of a lot of delegates wearing prettily decorated political collars, embroidered as they may be, and soft around the neck as might be possible.

Let our glorious state go into the national convention with its quota of delegates, all men of unquestioned ability and above the party jealousies, that sometimes distracts from the proper display of individual judgments. Men of excellent reasoning powers, and known to be free men in every sense of the word, under no obligation except that of voting for the best man, in their judgment, who would make the best president, and who was the strongest, all things considered, before all sections of the country, would give Wisconsin an influence in the convention at once commanding. Instructed delegates are at a disadvantage that place their state at times in a position not desirable. Under positive instructions, when things get tied up, they are in a position that honorable men do not like to be put into. If they continue to obey their instructions, and the tide of political battle swings all around them and over them, they are powerless to do the right thing and the thing that seems to be the correct course. Again, when the course of the proceedings has placed their candidate in a condition of political somnolence, what are they to do. If the instructions permit of latitude, then there are generally no instructions, because, any man can always claim that his judgment permitted a variation, while perhaps other delegates might claim the situations did not exist as the other men might have insisted they did.

If the coming state convention wishes to have Wisconsin in a position that it may have something to say about things, and to have its delegates in a position that they can at all times vote as the situation warrants and in a position that no man can say at any time that they violated any obligations it will dismiss the instruction idea and send the delegates as free men ought to be sent to represent the state.

Again, supposing that Mr. McKinley is the choice of a greater number of Wisconsin Republicans, is that any reason why the rest of the Republicans should be debarred of any expression whatever? Is not the very best choice to be made in the national convention by men who can act as the situation warrants and as their judgment approves? They may find out when they arrive at their post of action that their favorite is not so strong as they supposed way up in Wisconsin. They at once commence to get posted and learn. Now if they have perfect liberty of action, they can act in the manner that will best serve all interests. And it may all be that Mr. McKinley, for instance, really is the best man that is in the field and commands the best support from all sections of the union; they learn in talking with others from all sections of the Union, that McKinley is by far the strongest man, is there any doubt what course they may pursue?

Let us have no instructed delegates from this state, and certainly no instructed delegations to the state convention itself.

The hearty commendations and endorsements of Gov. Morton, of New York by Hon. Thomas C. Platt is not going to be without due effect. It is very plainly perceptible that the candidacy of Gov. Morton is going to be one of the realities that will have to be seriously taken into consideration.

ADULTERANTS.

Talking about filled cheese and the demand that the imitation products should be taxed as is oleomargarine, it is just as well to demand that all spurious and adulterated products of any and every kind should be properly branded as such. The world is full of spurious things and adulterated things, and all through the greed and cupidity of mankind. It is high time that a most vigorous effort was made to have things branded as they really are and not what they pretend to be. It is obvious that if butter is sold as butter when it is not butter, whether it is just as good or not, and if cheese that really is cheese is obliged to compete with cheese that is filled as it is called, it is a case of obtaining money under false pretenses and should be punished as such. But there are adulterants that are not sold in packages. Articles that mankind consumes under the supposition that they are pure as nature grew them, when as a fact a greater or less proportion are adulterated with stuff that imitates the genuine article, either in taste or color or in some other way, people are practically helpless.

In order to obtain relief from the swarm of adulterations, all more or less harmful, it is necessary to make all adulteration an offense against the law. And in addition to state or government, our municipal authority should have competent inspectors appointed that should be under heavy bonds to do their duty, and who would have the right to enter any place of business and examine as to its genuineness of things. This does not imply that retail dealers are all guilty or sell adulterated goods knowingly. It is very often the case that the retailer is entirely innocent and has himself been imposed upon. The goods can be traced right along the line to the first source, and in order to protect himself, the retailer should by law have a full remedy against the person or persons who sold him the adulterated goods. If the consumer has a remedy at law against the municipality, county or state, in turn the state, city or county would certainly see to it that no adulterated goods were sold.

The public health is seriously imperiled, and the public morals impaired by the very loose notions that appear to prevail regarding adulterants and adulterated goods, whether liquid or solid.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

The Republican State Central Committee has wisely elected a temporary chairman to act until the meeting of the state convention on March 18. The choice made, that of Dr. W. A. Jones, of Oconomowoc, is a good one and now that the committee once more has a head, some necessary work can be accomplished.

Now that the State Central Committee had started the thing, why not complete it. That is to say, what is the matter with the coming state convention refraining from imposing a chairman upon the committee, not of their own choosing. The committee is entirely competent to select their own chairman, and there is no real reason why they should not do so. The convention should pass this matter over to the committee themselves.

There is another point in this connection and it is this: What is the use of delegates going to all the trouble and expense of attending these conventions only to find when they arrive on the scene of action, that everything is already cut and dried, and all the delegates have to do is to merely register the will and acts of those who have thoughtfully fixed up every thing before the convention had got together. Suppose it does take a day longer. Why, for instance, should not the committee on platforms or resolutions actually construct the platform. What are they there for anyhow? To read the typewritten platform only, to report the thing as constructed and to have absolutely no voice in its construction is a wrong. Has anyone ever heard of any delegate having anything whatever to say about the resolutions One reason why delegates seldom if ever get anything of their own in the platform, is because it is already prepared. Let Republican conventions be what they are supposed to be: to properly represent the concentrated ideas of a body of men assembled from all parts of the state. All this cut and dried business should be dispensed with.

It is all on a par with sending delegates to a national or state convention with instructions to vote but one way. If Wisconsin desires to have any influence whatever in the next national convention it will send its delegates entirely uninstructed.

ALL WANTED BONDS!

The success of the popular loan, so called, has demonstrated one thing very satisfactorily—that the American people are a long ways from the breakers of bankruptcy and poverty. We have been great borrowers because we could use money at cheap rates of interest to build railroads and develop the resources of this great land, but when it comes to a call from the government, where the people have a chance of a show, the coffers are thrown open and the government invited to help itself.

A popular loan is especially popular at a season such as this, when, for the past three years, because of uncertainty of legislation which might seriously affect business, millions have been withdrawn from the industries and hoarded away, rather than take chances. An opportunity for investment in the highest type of securities is not, at such a time, allowed to pass.

Some adminstration organs have endeavored to absorb all credit for the success to President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. If public indignation and the press had not made such a thing impossible, Cleveland and Carlisle would have again divided with the syndicate the millions in premiums, which, by this means accrues to the government. It was the confidence that investors had in the good sense of the American people and the excellent prospect for an early return to Republican rule, (which will continue until the bonds mature) that brought out the bids.

Undoubtedly this show of confidence will improve legitimate business and hasten the return of prosperity in channels where it is now but a tradition. If the silver senate will heed the note of warning, stop the nonsensical agitation of a dead issue and pass the house tariff bill the country may yet be in a fair way to earn as much as it spends and make unnecessary another call for aid from the people. It will require a sound business administration for a dozen years or more to get money ahead and take up these bonds which will stand as monuments of Democratic mismanagement, but the Republican party has had experience in that line which will serve the country in good stead after March 4, 1897.

MR. REED ON ECONOMY.

Probably the views of Speaker Reed upon Republican measures of economy may be of interest. It is known that the speaker has the greatest influence upon legislation and his ideas necessarily have much weight with members. If his ideas are big, redolent with splendor in extravagance, so will the members of the house take after him to a certain extent. If it is known that the speaker is of an economical turn of mind it cannot but be with influence in the legislative atmosphere.

Mr. Reed has given utterance to what is passing in his mind, and in a Washington letter he is reported as expressing himself in this fashion:

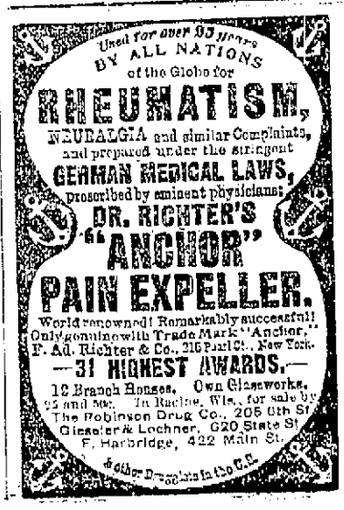
"We are not going to be stingy. Nor are we going to be extravagant. We will make provision for all necessities, but will indulge in no luxuries as long as we have to borrow money to live on. I still have the old-fashioned idea that it is poor policy for either a government or an individual to borrow money to pay his expenses when he is able to earn it. But as long as the president refuses to let the government earn money, and insists upon borrowing it, we do not intend to afford any excuse for the people to shoulder any of the responsibility upon us. We must not leave ourselves open to criticism either from the administration or from the public, and if we appropriate only as much or a little less than is asked for by the executive branch of the government we will be on the safe side."

The above views will meet with the approbation of every Republican and good citizen. They are the views of a strong party man, well a lover of his country.

The census figures give the total number of our foreign born population at 9,249,547, being 14.77 per cent. of the whole. Wisconsin has 519,199, a percentage of 30.78. The state with the largest percentage is North Dakota with a foreign born population of 81,461, a percentage of 44.58. The state with the smallest number is North Carolina, having a foreign born population of 3,702, a percentage of but 0.23. Tennessee comes next with a percentage of 1.13; Arkansas has but 1.26 per cent.; Virginia has 1.11 per cent.; Illinois has 22.01 per cent.; Michigan, 25.97 per cent.; Minnesota, 35.90 per cent.; South Dakota, 27.09 per cent.; New York, 26.16 per cent.; Mississippi has but 0.62 per cent.; Georgia, 0.66 per cent.; Kentucky, 3.19 per cent.; Montana, 32.61 per cent; Rhode Island, 30.77.

The southern states, all through, have the smallest percentage of foreign population, even Missouri having but 8.77 per cent. This showing demonstrates that the new comers to our republic have already shunned the southern states as having a less inviting field in the earlier days of our country, though the objections to the south do not exist to the extent they formerly did.

It is high time the plain, frugal people had a chance. On all sides they are badgered by powerful unions, corporations, railroads, combines of all kinds. It is rare indeed that one of the people obtains justice. The criminal, the corporation, the powerful manipulators, they are the ones for whom courts palaver, and juries are bedeviled into doing injustices, or rendering verdicts notable for their wrongfulness. "Has justice taken its flight?" is the question despairingly asked by many a son of toil, by many a one of the plain frugal people. Have our politics so degraded our jurisprudence, so degraded every source of statesmanship that in the way of the people stands powerful corporations, trusts, giants, aided and abetted by powerful legal luminaries of the land. The people no sooner seemingly elect one administration of state from whom they supposed they were to realize some sadly needed reform and some legislation in the interests of the people rather than of lobby, than with a muffled sound return the remnants of what might have been are carried away to the deserted lumber rooms where honesty and purity and efficiency and uprightness in public life have taken their abode.



Foreigners are finding out that American securities stand the test. The New York Sun lately discussed this point and remarks: "As the European situation stands, where is the greater security today? Is it in consols, South Africans, Indian rails, Turks, kaffirs or canals? It must be affirmed that nowhere abroad can there be discerned the peace, prosperity or stability that exist here. Never were "Americans" so sound as they are today, so fixed and rooted in the character of our people, the breadth and power of our government, and the incalculable resources of our land. We are having our passing troubles, it is true, our faults of legislation and our transient fallacies of the hour; but they are but April showers across the field of progress, that temper an otherwise rather turbulent prosperity. Truly, ours is the golden prospect of peace and of liberty undisturbed."

A pension once granted should be a vested right, and should not ever be disturbed unless the plainest kind of fraud has been supposed to be discovered, and even then, the pensioner should have every opportunity to disprove the charge and given access to any and all governmental records. In connection it is as well to inquire why widows receiving pensions dare to be required to absolutely prove that their incomes are less than $500. Why does congress grant pensions to one class of widows who, beyond question, have incomes exceeding $500, and another class, deny their needed pensions if it is discovered that the horrible fact exists that they have an income exceeding $500? Are we to have an aristocratic class in this country in the pension business? No one is going to quarrel because the widows of great generals and ex-presidents have been granted liberal pensions, so far as this particular fact is concerned, but the American people will have fault to find if the widows of the boys in blue are to have their pension mites discontinued if the distressing fact is found out that their income exceeds the sum of $500. This is where the great injustice comes in.

The Kentucky senatorial election will have no effect upon the membership of the present congress, the term of Senator Blackburn not expiring until March 1897, but it being necessary to elect this session owing to the fact that the state has biennial sessions. The situation can not change with this present session, even with the presence of the Utah senators, and one from Delaware, these three bringing up the total of the Republican members to forty-five just one-half of the total number of members. It will be seen that with the Democratic vice-president having a vote on all ties, the Republicans can not have the control of the senate, as against the Democrats and Populists.

But in 1897 the Republicans are morally sure to have a good working majority.

Kentucky will send one Republican, and ten Democratic terms will have expired, which are very likely to be succeeded by Republicans. The present membership consists of eighty-seven, forty-two being Republican, thirty-nine Democratic, and six Populists. With the two Utah members, the Republicans will be increased by two, making their number forty-four, and if Delaware sends a Republican, Dupont, the full membership of ninety will have been made up and the Republican strength increased to forty-five.

A REPUBLICAN SENATE COMING.

While in the main the Venezuelan message of Mr. Cleveland met with the acceptance of the country, marred as it was with the weakness of saying that we could not interfere without the consent of Venezuela, yet there has been some strong objections notably of the character of the following. Says the Boston Journal: "Altogether the most terrible rebuke which President Cleveland's Venezuelan policy and the newspapers which have supported it have yet received comes from the correspondent, 'Pedagogus Scholasticus' of the Marblehead Messenger. This interesting gentleman acknowledges that 'Not only my education but my hereditary feeling led me to this view'—that is, that the American attitude toward England is 'barbaric,' and then he blandly confesses that 'My great grandfather's peace principles led him to oppose the revolution; my grandfather was a stern opposer of the war of 1812, and a member of the Hartford convention; and I myself deprecated war in '61. I go further,' adds the noble patriot, and say that in any controversy between the United States and England we are always in the wrong." These ingenious utterances throw a vivid light on the character of some of the present opposition to the government in this neighborhood.

Wisconsin is going to celebrate her semi-centennial that is sure. There may be some little difference as to the ways of doing this, but all this will disappear as the ground clears itself. Whatever the counties may decide upon doing, it is plain enough that we must have a great state exposition to be held at Milwaukee. Without in any way detracting from the merits of any of our beautiful, progressive and charming cities, and Wisconsin has as many in proportion as any state in the union, it seems clear enough that for a state exposition to accomplish the benefits so desirable, it must be held in the largest city in the state.

There was no wit in the offer of some unknown person to give Dr. Talmage $50,000 for Armenian relief purposes, provided he would go along himself to see to the distribution thereof. The public do not take kindly to such alleged humorous remarks.

Crime seems to be decreasing in England, as least statistics show that within the past twenty-five years, while the population has increased 12 per cent. there has been a decrease of 5 per cent. in crime.

Now that the governor has decided to call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of reapportioning the state in accordance with the law, and the last state census, it may as well be said that there never was any question as to the governor having the authority to call the extra session for that purpose or any other exigency. A good deal of wind-pudding talk was indulged in, but to what purpose? No one really doubted but that the intention of the framers of the constitution in providing for the state census intended to have the state reapportioned in accordance therewith at the earliest opportunity. It might be a question as whether the governor was really compelled to call an extra session for that purpose, but the plainest inference was that it was his duty to do so. The decision of our own courts and that of other states leave no doubt on this score, and notably the late decision by Judge Peckham of New York, recently appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. It is hardly possible that the governor had any legal doubts upon this matter of calling an extra session.

There is a tremendous effort on the part of the big newspapers to forecast the nomination for president by the St. Louis convention. It is decidedly up hill work and especially in a state like Wisconsin, which has nothing to gain by being partial to any one of the candidates. It is not presuming to much to say that Racine county will send delegates to both state and congressional conventions uninstructed. It is also fair to assume that both state and congressional conventions will send delegates to the St. Louis convention, without restraint to vote for such a candidate as to them it seems will be best for the party and best for the country, for what is for the best interests of the Republican party is best for the nation.

"Seldom have I ever taken so much interest in anything as in the success of this bond issue." President Cleveland is quoted as saying to a newspaper correspondent. The people will generally belive, however, that an event in which his excellency was more intensely interested was the last bond issue, from which the syndicate cleared a profit of seven millions. But then the Democratic campaign expenses must be raised somehow.

The New York Tribune marks with disapproval the resolution of Senator Morgan extending congratulations to the Boers. It says that it would be a needless affront to Great Britain at a time when the statesmen of both that country and the United States should "diligently guard the peace and carefully avoid any action which would "rumple up the feathers" of the people on either side of the Atlantic.

The assertion has been made that the free silver senators that display the greatest aggression and force of character are those of Republican persuasion. But this can be accounted for from the habit the Republicans have of sending their best men. Free silver Republicans have not lost this characteristic, and while opposed to the Republican financial policy, yet have sufficient party instinct left to make good personal selections. The free silver Republicans are of excellent ability and show the party characteristic of choosing none but their best men.

The prominent Republican candidates before the government at present are ex-Governor McKinley, Thomas B. Reed, Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Governor Morton of New York. The Republicans love a free field for all, but the Democratic party seem to be willing to have some head center to name the man. The one Democratic name before the party for consideration is that of Secretary Carlisle, it being understood that Mr. Cleveland so desires it this way.

It is clear that we are progressing as a country when we can go back far as 1823 to obtain a first class, living issue like the Monroe doctrine.

Tired Women

Should stop and consider the dangers which threaten them because of their weakness, languor and lack of ambition. Thousands of women find their strength unequal to the demands of duty. And yet there is no escape from the incessant round of care and toil. They must have strength. How shall it be given? By building up their systems through purified, enriched and vitalized blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them strength because it will make their blood pure and enable it to feed the nerves upon proper nourishment. It will create an appetite, tone the stomach and invigorate every organ. It is what tired women need.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It feeds the nerves on pure blood.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

The Secret of a Beautiful Skin

Soft white hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant hair with clean wholesome scalp is found in the perfect action of the PORES produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Wool was placed on the free list in the Democratic reform tariff and the result is seen throughout the land. Iron was left with protection and the result is that the protection of that commodity last year amounted to 9,387,639 pounds the largest in the history of the country. And yet Mr. Cleveland branded protection to iron and coal as a tariff of "perfidy and dishonor."

It is obvious that any attempt of England to buy Cuba will be resented and objected to by the United States. But after all it is very probable that there is no truth in it, first, because it is all contrary to the habit of England to pay for any territory it wants, and second, because England has no idea of paying the many millions Spain would certainly demand.

Senator Call of Florida, if accounts from that state are true, will have a close call for the sucessorship unless he mends his fences at a lively rate. His antagonist is Congressman Cooper, now the representative from the second district. While the views of Mr. Cooper are different from those of the present senator on silver and some other matters, yet it is not thought it will render his candidacy any the less weak on that account.

According to Secretary Morton, of the Agricultural bureau, American wives must be a very extravagant lot. It seems, according to the figures of his department, the proceeds from American hens, in the shape of eggs, reach the large figures of $300,000,000, which as he says, is nearly if not equal to the proceeds from the wheat crop of the country. The secretary is reported to have observed that this $300,000,0000 is only sufficient for pin money.

"Japan manufacturers" says a cable account, "expect to place their sheetings and prints in the American market, and they will certainly do so unless prevented by the tariff. The Japanese spirit of today is to build and create everything possible at home and to not permit a dollar to go abroad that can be kept in Japan.'" The alarm has already been given, and it behooves governmental authorities to take speedy action.

The present game laws are a farce. The idea of seizing hundreds of dollars of game, and then the authorities proceeding to sell the seized game to the highest bidder, reflects a laxity of moral purpose that is a disgrace to the state which allows it. This was a case at Grantsburg and the proceedings are rightly characterized as all wrong.

The number of sheep and cattle throughout the country is steadily declining. This result is ascribed to the effects of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law.

England will have to spend her surplus wealth in Kaffirs. There doesn't seem to be much need for her gold over here.

That magnificent response to a call for a hundred millions in gold was a worse set back for 16 to 1 silver than Harvey's book.

If Colorado permits the Cripple Creek gold district to become the prey of the stock market, it is but inviting a grave disaster later on.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Kansas City Journal: Mulatto women are donning male uniform in Cuba and entering the army. In other words, the Cuban women are throwing themselves into the breeches.

New York World: The credit of the United States seems to be pretty good, but the credit of the Wall street organs that predicted the failure of the public loan must be slightly below par.

Oshkosh Times: The free silver men in congress are carrying matters too far. If they keep on, silver won't have a friend in the country outside of the little and few silver states.

THE BABY IN THE WEST.

The Oregonian has awarded a $150 prize for the best definition of a baby. The Hepner lady who won the prize sent in this answer:

A tiny feather from the wing of love, dropped into the sacred lap of motherhood.

The following are some of the best definitions given:

The bachelor's horror, the mother's treasure and the despotic tyrant of the most republican household.

The morning caller, noonday crawler, midnight brawler.

The only precious possession that never excites envy.

The latest edition of humanity, of which every couple think they possess the finest copy.

A native of all countries who speaks the language of none.

About 22 inches of coo and wiggle, writhe and scream, filled with suction and testing apparatus for milk and automatic alarm to regulate supply.

A thing we are expected to kiss and look as if we enjoyed it.

A little stranger, with a free pass to the heart's best affection.

That which makes home happier, love stronger, patience greater, hands busier, nights longer, days shorter, purses lighter, clothes shabbier, the past forgotten, the future brighter.—Portland Oregonian.

DONT'S FOR WIVES.

Don't be afraid to apologize, even if you have not been the cause of the quarrel.

Don't throw your young husband too much into the company of fascinating and artful women.

Don't allow your children to know that you have ever had occasion for altercation with your husband.

Don't rifle your husband's pockets every night in the week. He may occasionally find use for some loose change.

Don't insist on sitting in the same room with your daughter when she has a caller. If you cannot trust her, lock her up in some asylum.

Don't ever intimate to outsiders that you have had trouble with your other half. This may relieve your feelings, but it will be sure to engender gossip.

Don't forget that your first interests are concerned with your home. After that is properly taken care of you may indulge in church fairs, missionary projects and amateur entertainments.—Exchange.

IT'S THE FASHION

for prudent-minded men to wear "Celluloid" Collars and Cuffs. They are waterproof, and besides saving laundry bills and bother, they are comfortable to wear, never chafing the neck and never wrinkling. They can be instantly cleaned—with a wet cloth or sponge. The original interlined collars and cuffs with a "Celluloid" surface. Everyone is marked like this.

TRADE CELLULOID MARK. INTERLINED

Imitated of course, but you want the genuine and your money's worth. Insist upon goods marked with above trade mark. At the furnishers or direct from us. Collars 25 cts.; Cuffs 40 cts. pair, postage paid. State size and style.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY, New York.

SAPOLIO is the best cleanser for these goods.

THEY ARE LIABLE.

Every Insurance Agent in Racine Liable to Heavy Fines.

For Neglect in Paying the Insurance Premiums.

And Also For Not Filing a Bond as Required by Law—What the Revised Statutes Says on the Important Subject.

It is not generally known but it is a fact that every insurance agent in Racine, carrying fire insurance on city property is liable to a heavy fine. Section 1926, as amended by Chapter 308, 1885, and Chapter 242, 1889 provides for the payment of a 2 per cent premium to the treasurer. The Section further provides that no person shall, in any such city, village or town, as underwriter, agent or otherwise, effect or agree to effect, or procure to be effected any insurance upon which the above duty is required to be paid, until he shall have executed and delivered to such treasurer a bond in the sum of $1,000, with such surities as such treasurer shall approve, conditioned that he will annually render to such treasurer on the first day of February, in each year, a just and true account, verified by his affidavit, of all premiums which during the year, ending on the first day of January, preceding such report, shall have been received by him, etc., against loss or injury by fire. The penalty for each and every offense, in not filing a bond, or omit to pay the 2 per cent premium, is $100 forfeiture, which shall be paid to the City Treasurer for the support and maintainance of the fire department.

There are about ten agents who have not paid the 2 per cent tax, and February 1st has gone by, and with one exception not an agent has filed a bond, consequently all are liable to the penalty. The forfeiture on bonds alone would amount to $1,500 and on the 2 per cent another $1,000. While no steps have been taken to enforce the law, it behooves the agents to be careful. In case the companies, or agents, are in default for thirty days, they shall be debarred from doing business in this state.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

For the Late Mrs. Margaret Garlock by the Eastern Star.

At a regular meeting of the Eastern Star, held Thursday evening, February 6, 1896, the following resolutions of respect and condolence for the late Mrs. Margaret Garlock, were adopted:

Whereas, God in His Providence has removed from us one of our number whose help and counsel we have enjoyed and whose presence among us has been a source of strength and comfort, therefore,

Resolved, That we express our sense of the deep loss which we sustained, both as individuals and as an organization, in the removal from among us of one whose Christian character and devotion were highly appreciated, and whose grace of manner and dignity of life won our admiration and love.

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy for her bereaved family, the husband, daughter and son, from whom she has been taken by Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in our minutes and a copy be published in our daily papers; also that the secretary trasmit a copy to her family.

B. B. Northrop,
Lucy A. Fancher,
Mary C. White,
Committee.

A DEEP MYSTERY.

Occasioned by the Action of a German Society Member.

The Deutcher Maenner Verein society is an organization composd exclusively of Germans. It was organized about one year ago and has a large membership. At present the members of the popular society are shrouded in deep mystery and all of them admit that for once in their lives, they are totally in the dark with reference to the action of one of its members. Some of the gentlemen are sharp and shrewd men and little escapes them, but in this particular instance there is talk of appointing an investigation committee. However, the most conservative members will have patience.

A few days ago, it came to the ears of the society that some one of their members had orderd a $150 silk flag, and that it would be presented to the society. The presentation will take place at the Belle City opera house on Easter Monday night, at which time a grand entertainment is to be given. Until that time, no person will know the name of the generous memebr. The flag will occupy a conspicuous place on the stage. At a given time the unknown member will step forward and with a neat speech present the bautiful flag. Naturally every member of the organization, also their wives and children, are on the qui vive and thus far every effort to learn the name of the member in question, has failed.

Mask Party.

A masked party was given at Dania hall last evening by the members of the Falcon club. There was a large number present and many of the costumes were handsome and also comical. Prizes were awarded to various maskers and taken as a whole it was a social and financial success. The judges composed of Frank Kraynick, Chas. O'Day and Robert Kammerer, awarded the six cash prizes to the amount of $25, as follows: Two best fancy costumes—Mrs. S. Madison, fairy queen, and Tom Smader, spanish prince. Best character suits—Mrs. Dan Holtum and Mrs. A. Roban as flower girls, and Frank Petersen as German immigrant "just over." Two best comic suits—Ed. Dalo as old gent and Frank Bloom as Topsy.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Ashland Press: Ben Harrison does not believe in too many irons in the fire. One engagement at a time is enough for him.

Fond du Lac Commonwealth: It is the first time in the history of the United States that the senate has gone wholly crazy.

Burlington Free Press: The general sentiment throughout the First district is that Congressman Cooper is entitled to a third term and from present appearances he will be accorded the same without any opposition.

Madison Journal: Congressman Meiklejohn, of Nebraska, has introduced a bill in congress to abolish the use of the $1,000 bills. They either ought to be abolished or distributed around a little more evenly and frequently, that's certain. There isn't one handed into this office once a week.

La Crosse Leader: Ambassador Bayard threatens to resign if the house of representatives passes censure upon him. Let the house make haste then. Perhaps Cleveland would appoint as his successor a man who has sense enough, if not patriotism enough, to keep his mouth shut if he does not feel like telling the truth about his country.

Merrill Advocate: Gov. Upham has rather a hard row of stumps to hoe. It seems that no matter what he does his acts are criticised. Undoubtedly the governor is blundering every time he attempts to placate his political opponents within the party. If he had from the start taken care of his friends and let his enemies sweat he would today be one of the most popular men in the state.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

The proposed lumber combine, by which the mills will close down two days in every week next season, does not meet with favor among Marinette lumbermen.

The Board of Control of the State Fireman's association met in Waterloo Thursday, to perfect arrangements and select dates for the coming state tournament to be held there.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad company has determined upon moving its division headquarters from Spooner to Itasca, the new railroad suburb of Superior.

Chairman J. Estes of the Dane county Republican committee has called two county conventions, one to elect delegates to the state convention, the other to elect delegates to the Congressional district convention.

Pensions have been granted persons residing in Wisconsin as follows: Original—August Roeder, Augusta, Eau Claire county; Thomas Kamerling, Milwaukee. Additional—James Rae, National home, Milwaukee.

The Fairbanks, Morse Co. shops, of Beloit, have just completed a great hoisting engine to go to one of Cripple Creek's gold mines. The machine has a capacity of 600-horse power and is one of the largest hoisting engines ever built in the west. It was given a test today.

The Wisconsin State Horticultural society is opposed to intoxicating liquor being sold on the state fair grounds. At the society's session Thursday night at Madison, William Toole, of Baraboo, introduced a memorial petitioning the State Agricultural society to prohibit the sale of all liquors of an intoxicating nature in the grounds of the society at Milwaukee. The memorial was unanimously adopted.

ACCIDENTS.

Edward Gillen accidently fell from a staging or platform yesterday and fractured his hip. He is confined to his North Erie home. Dr. Robert Kitto was called to attend the case.

Charles H. Robinson, who hails from Mauston, Wisconsin, came into Superior on a freight train Thursday and remained long enough to take a lunch and catch a freight train for the west. Robinson says he left Mauston to make the trip to Seattle, Wash., in ten days without money, on a wager of $300. Under the terms of the wager, he may ride in a box car or in a palace car as often as he is given the oppotunity, but is prohibited from paying railroad fare or buying anything to eat.

Expenses Will Be Light.

City Poor Agent Miner states that the expense for keeping the city poor the present winter will be comparatively light against that of last winter. The mild weather no doubt has its effect. Thus far very few families have applied for assistance. It cost over $16,000 last year.

Invited to Speak.

G. W. Johnston of Kenosha, has been invited by the Wisconsin Library Association to deliver an address before that body and the citizens of Racine on March 12, on the subject of "Ways of Arrousing Interest in the Library Movement Organization," etc. Mr. Johnston has signified his intention of accepting the invitation.

An Immense Sign.

John F. Clancy & Co., have just completed the largest sign ever painted in this city. It is on their coal buildings on Dodge street and can be read for a distance of one half mile. This company no doubt have the largest and finest equipped coal plant in the state of Wisconsin. The machinery and everything about the place is of the very latest modern design.

The Racine delegation which attended the golden and silver jubilee at Burlington came home last night. They report it the grandest and most imposing that has occurred in Southern Wisconsin for many years. The address of Attorney T. M. Kearney is said to have been fine.

Advertise in the Daily Journal.

ONLY A MEMORY NOW

Interest In Trotting-Horse Flesh Is Gradually Declining.

Racine Can Look Back and Glory at Past Achievements.

Racine Is Fast Losing Her Prestige as a Trotting-Horse Center—Some of the Old Campaigners and Their Good Work.

At one time there was not a city or place in the northwest that enjoyed such a high reputation as Racine did for the number of fast trotting horses. We all remember the period when the famous little gelding Jay-Eye-See, and the world-beating stallion Phallas were smashing records on the race tracks right and left. That was the time when Racine was a by-word with every horseman in the country. Even before that period Racine was known as a great trotting-horse center.

Stables were maintained by probably half a dozen lovers of horse flesh, among the most prominent of whom was the late Jerome I. Case. When Mr. Case paid $27,500 for the famous Gov. Sprague, it created a sensation among horsemen throughout the country.

Phil Sheridan was another old campaigner that made his mark on the turf twenty years ago. The old veteran is still owned by Stephen Bull and is used exclusively by Mr. Bull as a carriage horse. It is said that Phil Sheridan can yet gather himself together and make many of the younger generation classed as trotters "hump" themselves to keep up with the pace that he is able to maintain.

Old Bashau, another old timer that was owned and driven by that veteran horseman, Velney Bassinger, gained a national reputation during his time on the track. Bashau was a hard horse to beat and one of the gamiest trotters of those days.

Dictator, a great big brown horse owned by the late Peter Reas, was another acquisition to the list of fast ones hailing from this city. Old Dictator was a stayer. It is said that at times he was so eager for a race that it was all that two men could do to hold him.

Then there was Sweigert, and his get, owned by the late Richard Richards. Sweigert horses were in great demand and found their way into all parts of the United States. Then there was Abdallah, owned by James Smith, who could turn a mile in double quick time in those days, and many others.

Of the later day trotters there was Brown, owned by the J. I. Case estate, Linda Sprague, and several more fast ones owned by ex-Mayor Jackson I. Case and several owned and handled by Dr. Williams and others.

But what a change a few years has made in the trotting horse industry of this community. At present Racine is without a representative among the fast trotters of the country. True, we probably have a half dozen or more that may be able to turn a mile in 2:30 or thereabouts, but the interest in horseflesh that has in years gone by been a characteristic of Racine people is waning—and fast at that.

With all the facilities in the world for breeding purposes, excellent race tracks and commodious quarters for trotting stock the interest is gradually dying away, and other portions of the state are taking precedence over Racine. At present Wellington Briggs is working out a string of young trotters at the Hickory Grove track and among them are several promising colts.

Wisconsin Turf Notes.

Wisconsin produced one of the finest campaigners on the turf last year in Afrite, the well known pacing stallion, owned by Taft Coutway, of Manitowoc, and driven by Al. Russell, of Neenah. Good judges of horse flesh are of the opinion that Afrite will be the champion pacing stallion next season, believing that he will be able to lower John R. Gentry's record of 2:03¾. Afrite is by Gogebic and he has a mark of 2:05¼. He will be campaigned next season by the same driver.

Dr. Hollenbeck, the veterinary surgeon, who has has had all the fast ones in the country to look after, and who was in Neenah a short time ago to look after Sabilla and Tim Kane, is in Grafton, N. C. getting John R. Gentry and Phoeba Wilkes in shape for the Fasig sale, which takes place at New York this month.

"Bob" Carnathan, the well known trainer, will have charge of George M. Paine's stable of Oshkosh. Mr. Paine is a wealthy lumberman and he will very likely purchase a prize winner for Carathan.

B. B. P., 2:09¾, will be campaigned this year by "Reddy" Gerrety. He will not be paced and it is expected that he will go several seconds faster than his present mark at the trotting gait.

George Spencer is training horses for a private stable at Brillian, Wis. He also has the Alcazar colt St. Patrick, owned by Peck & Ward of Neenah.

Grand Chancellor Shroeder Coming.

Joseph Shroeder, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge of Wisconsin will make the Delevan K. P. Lodge an official visit on Monday evening, Feb. 10. The Sir Knights of Sharon and Elkhorn are expected to be present on this occasion, it being a joint session. It is impossible for the Grand Chancellor to visit every lodge in Wisconsin and he therefore takes this means of seeing the three lodges in one evening. Elkhorn Independent.

Order the Weekly Journal for your absent friends.

SAVAGE FEROCITY

Kentucky Makes a Record in the Mob Infamy Line.

TEXAN LAURELS IN MUCH DANGER

Erring Woman and Her Paramour Deliberately Burned to Death in Their Cabin, Regardless of Their Appeals and Those of a Little Girl—The Crime a Triple Diabolism, as the Woman Was About to Become a Mother—Details of the Horror.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30.—A special to The Commercial from Lebanon, Ky., says: Within two miles of this city Saturday night a relentless mob burned to death a pregnant woman and riddled with bullets her gray-haired paramour. The blackened and disfigured corpses of the victims, Mrs. Thomas West and William Deveres, were found in the ruins of the woman's home by the 14-year-old daughter of the murdered man. The tragedy was one of the most brutal ever enacted under the gruesome sway of dread Judge Lynch. Despite the pleadings for her father's life of a half-clad, frightened child, and the prayers and tears of the ill and helpless woman, the mob went through with its work with cold-blooded, cruel deliberation and only left when certain that both man and woman were dead.

Faithless Wife and Vengeful Husband.

The affair was the outgrowth of the old story of faithless wife and vengeful husband. Several months ago, Deveres, a middle-aged widower, was accused by Thomas West, a prosperous farmer, of intimacy with Mrs. West. Quarrel followed quarrel throughout the fall, until West instituted divorce proceedings and declared Deveres must die. The men met in Lebanon and West snapped his revolver at Deveres, but it missed fire and Deveres killed him on the spot. On the plea of self-defense the murderer secured bail and scandalized the neighborhood by immediately taking his two daughters and moving into West's house.

Relatives Take Up the Quarrel.

The relatives of the murdered husband swore vengeance, and Saturday night it came. Close to 10 o'clock a band of men rode up to the West homestead and demanded admittance. "Tom West is dead. Now it is your turn," the spokesman called, and Deveres and the woman awoke to find their house surrounded. Mrs. West rushed to a darkened window and began a wild, hysterical plea for mercy. A dozen bullets answered her cries and the demand for immediate surrender was renewed. Deveres, too, asked for a hearing, but his request was greeted with a shower of shots.

"We'll give you ten minutes to open up. Then you burn," said the mob's leader, and his men quietly retired from the door.

Mob Sets the Cabin on Fire.

A hurried consultation was held inside the house, and then, white and terror-stricken, the little girl of Deveres was thrust out to plead with the mob. Clad in her night robe, barefooted and unprotected she bravely walked out into the moonlight and sobbed out a prayer for her white-haired father's life. "Get out, You're liable to get shot yourself," a ruffian said, and thoroughly panic-stricken the child fled to the cabin of a negro neighbor. Mrs. West then appeared at the door, and referring to her condition made a last appeal for mercy. It was unavailing, and in another moment the house was fired. The shrieks of the imprisoned wretches failed to move their torturers, who, after the flames reached the living room, could see the man and woman in agony of death by fire.

Shot While Trying to Escape.

Just before the roof fell the woman was seen to reel across the room and plunge headlong into the fire-place among the burning coals, and there she died. Wild with pain Deveres at the last moment made a dash for liberty, but a score of bullets stopped him half a dozen steps from the door. Next morning the little girl led her negro protector to the scene and there the bodies, scorched beyond recognition, were found, untouched by the lynchers. There is but little doubt that the members of the mob will be captured, as they were without masks and made no attempt at secrecy.

SOME MORE MOB INFAMY EXPECTED.

Doubtful, However, If the Miscreants Can Be Identified.

It is not improbable that the above scene will be re-enacted in the vicinity shortly, as the outrage has aroused the most intense indignation among the people of the county. Because of the fact that West's relatives had threatened vengeance there is a strong belief that they are responsible for the crime. The uncertainty however, as to just who was implicated has so far prevented further trouble. The child of Deveres, who was a witness to the tragedy is dangerously ill as the result of the fright and exposure, but upon her recovery she may be able, it is hoped, to identify some of the lynchers. The night was brilliant with moonlight, and the unmasked faces of the members of the mob should be easily identified as soon as the child is able to appear in court.

The scene of the horror was visited by crowds of curious people, and it was well towards noon yesterday before the bodies were cared for by an undertaker. Mrs. West's corpse was charred almost beyond human semblance. Overcome by the flames, she had fallen into the large, old-fashioned fireplace of the living room, and the head was almost burned from the body. Deveres' body was pierced by at least twenty-five bullets. Before his desperate dash for liberty he had been frightfully burned, and would probably have died without the gunshot wounds. His hair and beard were burned off, his clothes were in charred shreds, and his face blistered and blackened. No arrests have so far been made, but developments are expected today.

Justice Nave late yesterday afternoon held an inquest upon the bodies of the victims. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing tending to incriminate any one was developed. The investigation will be continued. Deveres formerly lived in Knoxville, Tenn.

Mysterious Death in a Hotel.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Dec. 30.—The body of Dr. E. Reynolds, of Aurora, was found in a furnished flat here with a bullet hole in his head. The deceased had shot himself or been murdered. Dr. Reynolds came here last week with a woman and secured rooms at the Thomas. The woman has left for the north. Nothing is known of her whereabouts. Both were well dressed. Reynolds had no money.

WONDERS OF LABOR.

Ten Remarkable Works In Masonry and Engineering.

The Stone Trade News considers the ten most remarkable works of human labor:

First.—The pyramids of Egypt, the largest of which, near Cairo, known as the great pyramid, built by Cheops, king of Egypt, took 350,000 men 20 years to build.

Second.—The artificial reservoir—Lake Moeris—built by Amenemha of the twelfth dynasty, which serves to store up the waters of the Nile during the season of floods and distribute them over the land during the dry season. Its circumference was 5,600 furlongs, and on its being allowed to fall into ruin the fertility of the region became to a serious extent a thing of the past.

Third.—The Taj Mahal, a tomb erected at Aga, in Hindustan, by Shah Jehan, over his queen, Noor Jehan. It is built of the purest white marble, and yet seems so airy that when seen from a distance it is like a fabric of mist and sunbeams, with its great dome soaring up, a silvery bubble about to burst in the sun, and even after you have touched it and climbed to its summit you almost doubt its reality. It cost over £3,000,000.

Fourth.—The temple of Baalbec, in the erection of which stones 62 feet long, 20 feet broad and 15 feet thick have been used—more prodigious masses than have ever elsewhere been moved by human power and much exceeding in size the stones used in the pyramids.

Fifth.—The temple of Karnak, described by Fergusson as the noblest work of architectural magnificence ever produced by the hand of man. It covers twice the area of St. Peter's, at Rome, and undoubtedly is one of the finest buildings in the world.

Sixth.—The great wall of China, 1,230 miles in length. It is 20 feet in height and in thickness 25 feet at the base and 15 feet at the top.

Seventh.—The Eiffel tower, erected in the grounds of the 1889 Paris exhibition, 984 feet high.

Eighth.—The Suez canal, with 86 miles of waterway, connecting the Mediterranean and the Red seas, and forming the principal route to India. It cost more than £17,000,000, and 172,602 out of 399,677 shares were purchased by and belong to the British government.

Ninth.—The railway bridge (the largest cantilever bridge in the world) over the Forth, with two spans each of 1,710 feet, erected at a cost of nearly £4,000,000.

Tenth.—The leaning tower of Pisa, which deviates 13 feet from the perpendicular.

The Adventures of Rochefort.

M. Henri Rochefort has written a characteristic introduction to his "Adventures of My Life." He describes the extraordinary vicissitudes of his existence—one day a minister, with enormous power; a month or two later on his way to a convict settlement on the other side of the world. But it is the ups and downs in the lives of others, and notably in the lives of great painters, that Rochefort depicts in the most interesting way. He lived in the same house with Corot and has seen the great master trampling in rage upon the pictures he could find no one to purchase. He met Millet once, in the street Notre Dame de Lorette, at a little dealer's, to whom he had just offered a picture for 300 francs which Rochefort has since seen sold for 87,000 francs. He publishes a letter of Millet containing the following passage: "I dare not pass before the butcher's There are not 2 shillings in the house, and this has been my condition for some 20 years." Laughing at the English love of hunting and shooting, Rochefort tells how he used to go out hunting each morning in the London picture dealers' shops and how he recently unearthed a superb Gericault, which was given to him for a mere nothing.—Saturday Review.

Thought Without Reverence.

"Shall your science proceed in the small chink lighted or even oil lighted underground worship of logic alone, and man's mind become an arithmetical mill, whereof memory is the hopper, and mere tables of sines and tangents, codification and treatises of what you call political economy are the meal?" And what is that science, which the scientific head alone, were it screwed off, and, like the doctor's in the Arabian tale, set in a basin to keep it alive, could prosecute without shadow of a heart, but one other of the mechanical and menial handicrafts for which the scientific head, having a soul in it, is too noble an organ? I mean that thought without reverence is barren, perhaps poisonous, at best dies, like cookery, with the day that called it forth; does not live, like sowing in successive tilths and wider spreading harvests, bringing food and plenteous increase to all time.—Carlyle.

A Little Farm Well Tilled.

It's the big farmer, not the big farm that tells. A man in Sweden, Oxford county, supports a family of five and lays up money on a patch of 18 acres, and while he keeps four Jersey cows and a pair of horses he raises hay to sell.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

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means the prevention of scores of cases of colds, coughs, bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption. Wet feet do not directly make the germs of consumption appear in the lungs; but they do cause coughs and colds and inflammation of the throat and lungs; weaken the whole system. In this condition the germs of consumption find just the soil in which to work.

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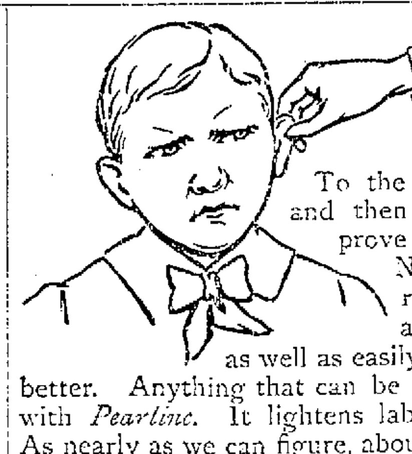

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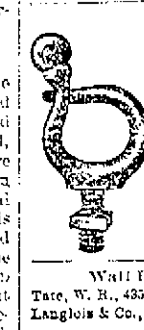

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BILL NYE AND CICERO

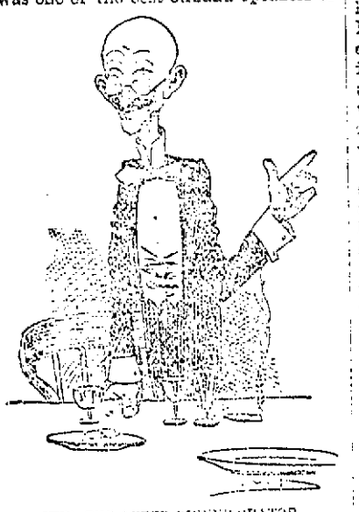
THE HUMORIST WRITES OF THE FAMOUS ROMAN ORATOR.

The Day of the Spellbinder Seems to Be Past—The Porterhouse Eloquence of Parliament—Demosthenes the Henry Cabot Lodge of His Time.

[Copyright, 1896, by Edgar W. Nye.]

A very well known author has recently said that undue levity and the popularity of the anecdote in modern times have been the death of American oratory. This statement is worth looking into, for evidently something has happened to American oratory. Let us examine the history of oratory a little and examine the record of noted orators for a moment.

Cicero, who was born in a country town near Rome in January, 106 B. C., was one of the best offhand speakers of



NYE, THE AFTER DINNER ORATOR.

his time, and his remarks compared with those that appear from day to day in The Congressional Record would indicate that he was not overestimated by his fellow men. And yet Cicero excelled in sarcasm and witticisms. Those were two of his leading characteristics.

The more serious foe of oratory has been the remarkable growth of the newspaper. Formerly the orator told people what to believe, and they believed it. Oratory nowadays is most effective on jurymen, and these who inform themselves are not selected as jurymen. This goes to prove that oratory flourishes best among the ignorant.

The "spellbinder" of today is generally a man who could not charge any admission. If he were to do so, his life would be one of extreme isolation.

It is said that Cicero during his attack upon Catiline made many humorous hits at his adversary and told some excellent stories fresh from the cloakroom. In his style he resembled Senator Jeter C. Pritchard of North Carolina, wiping his nose with the same air of defiance and abandon in the midst of a thrilling period.

During the defense of Murena, Cicero is said to have made an address which abounded in witty and humorous outbursts.

If the humor of our own orators has destroyed the power of American oratory, what is the matter with British oratory? It is an entirely different fog altogether. Those who have listened for a few weeks to the porterhouse eloquence of parliament will agree with me that its foundations are not being sapped by humor.

The truth is that we live in a most practical and prosaic time. When a city can be destroyed at a distance of eight miles and a large iron cook stove full of explosives may be thrown into New York from beyond Fire Island, what sort of employment is there for a poet laureate or a big browed orator with a cloven breath?

No, it is not true that humor has wrecked American oratory, for even the humorous orator finds on arriving at his destination that the morning papers published his funny anecdotes two weeks before he arrived. Our after dinner people, of course, tell humorous stories, but that is not generally regarded as oratory. Speeches which go with great eclat at a dinner when the pudding sauce has been rather exhilarating often read rather tamely at the breakfast table, especially by people who were not invited.

Oratory in the days when it took the place now occupied by the telegraph, the press and the tutor, was as often wrong, too, as right, and to this day Cicero is condemned for using his great gift for the inexcusable death of Catheges and Lentulus.

A great many people overestimate the value of oratory. Oratory must have a just cause or it becomes a power for evil. Some think even today that Patrick Henry was the direct and sole cause of American independence because he gave the Revolutionary war permission to come.

Such, however, was not the case.

We need not bewail the conditions here which have brought about this change. When a great newspaper produces its price, it is more important to the American people than the birth of a Demosthenes. Everything which encourages us to do our own thinking removes another granite block into the beautiful pedestal of civilization.

When we may glance over a day's history of the world between our oatmeal and our codfish ball, the opinion of one man assumes its true value. When five or six well informed men in an audience shake their heads at an orator, he begins melting at an early date.

What becomes of the young orators who round out the exercises at college commencements? They go forth with the applause of their neighbors still ringing in their ears, and it is their intention to mold great masses of mind into shape, but we find them later on engaged in the fire insurance business or traveling with a stereopticon through the remote precincts of our "frontier."

What happened to Cicero in the year 58 B. C.? He went into exile, and his house was burned down by those who at one time sat spellbound within the sound of his voice.

"Roma Patrem Patriæ Ciceronem libera dixit" was true in 63, but in 58 "Sic semper gloria mundi" was the fatal watchword. Egotism got the better of Cicero, and he made the mistake common among orators of mistaking his elocutionary powers for common sense. Even his best friends were at times forced to admit that Cicero relied more on his larynx than he did on his cerebrum.

The American Indian was by nature an orator. Humor never interfered with his progress in that line. No one ever heard an Indian tell a funny story even at a raw dog banquet, where general good feeling would be supposed to obtain, and yet where is the Indian today? He has proved to the world that oratory alone will not sustain life.

Cicero's great characteristic was his wit, says his biographer. His esprit was his great specialty. So that we must look elsewhere for the decline in American oratory. His philippics still make interesting reading. But after all they are but the opinions of one man. Today we read brighter things in our editorial columns every morning and have the world's news besides.

Perhaps, too, another cause of the decadence of the orator is the elocutionary training which he receives. This robs him of his individuality and makes of him an animated recapitulation.

If we go to the halls of congress, we find a collection of business men who do not attempt oratory except on obituary day. These solemn rehearsals seem like the mournful echo of national oratory. The pallid features of the stenographers and sergeant-at-arms show how destructive these forensic outbursts are to animal life.

Demosthenes made few gestures, and it is thought that this had a good deal to do with his success as an orator. He would speak eloquently without stepping over the boundaries of a common Athenian doorway and showed a marked contrast in this way to the political orator of today, who requires one entire wing of the capitol building to himself while speaking and most always manages to get it before he closes.

Demosthenes, merely, even during his most impassioned efforts, ever barked his knuckles against the reporters' gallery. He was calm and earnest. His first great effort was in his own behalf. His father had left to Demosthenes and his sister 15 talents, it seems, equivalent to $15,000 of our money, but his guardian or administrator appropriated the whole sum, hoping thereby to be regarded as a talented man, but Demosthenes prosecuted him when but 18 years of age, and though he obtained a judgment he did not get his money. In this respect I can sympathize with Demosthenes. I employed a lawyer once to sue a party for $2,000 due me. I got the judgment, and the lawyer got the money. He wrote me that he supposed I simply wished to vindicate myself. After that I never tried to vindicate myself at all. These vindications are as bad as a fire sometimes.

Demosthenes poisoned himself 322 B. C. This occurred after reading the press notice of his lecture at Athens, in which

BEING VINDICATED FOR $2,000.

it was stated that Demosthenes was a great disappointment to his friends as a lecturer.

Demosthenes was not a flowery orator, but used language as a modest man does his dress—simply for its utility and not for ornament.

He was said to have been the Henry Cabot Lodge of his time.

Bill Nye

Adaptation.

Critic—Oh, yes, I think you might easily adapt "Hamlet" to the capabilities of your company.

Manager—What suggestions would you make?

Critic—Well, I should have all the killing shifted to the first scene.—Detroit Tribune.

An Error.

"Excuse me," he said to the eminent musician, "but I called to inquire whether you would oblige our firm with a testimonial."

"You are in the piano trade, I presume?"

"No, sir, hair restorer."—Washington Star.

Much Ado.

Crimsonbeak—What's the matter with young Huggins?

Yeast—I understand he has lost his heart.

"Is that all? He makes as much fuss as if it was his collar button."—Yonkers Statesman.

Where to Find Them.

"This age demands men who have convictions," shouted the impassioned orator. "Where shall we find them?"

"In the penitentiary," replied a man in the gallery.—New York World.

NO USE FOR THE CITY.

It Lacked One Very Important Factor In Country Life.

It was her first visit to the city, and she was naturally much interested in everything she saw.

"Still I wouldn't live here for the world," she said.

"Wouldn't live here!" exclaimed her city friend.

"No, indeed I wouldn't."

"But think of the theaters and the opera."

"Very nice, of course," admitted the country girl, "and I would like to come to the city and see and hear them, but I wouldn't live here just the same."

"Think of the big stores and the facilities for shopping," persisted the city girl.

"I have."

"And the social gayety."

"It's all very enjoyable, but I'd rather live in the country."

"But we have more of the comforts and luxuries of life, more of everything that makes life worth living."

The country girl shook her head.

"You lack the best thing of all," she said decidedly. "I don't see how you ever got married."

"Married! I don't understand you," returned the city girl.

"Where do you do your courting?" asked the country girl. "I don't believe I have seen a front gate to swing on during the whole time I have been here."—Chicago Post.

Uncle Ephraim's Wisdom.

Nuffin succeeds lik succiss, but yo' mus'n' 'spect yo' succiss ter get er gre't sight o' free adv'tisin fum yo' enemies.

Do people ut fin's bein in debt tol'able an eifish dishones' er e'se po' weak an d'pindient creachahs.

Ef hit wasn't fo' de patient toilah w'at ud become o' de sky scrapin schemes o' do geniuses?

Blood will tell and de less some blood tells de bettah.

Hit am er mos' r'markable t'ing how unfawmily proverdince conspiahs wiv wit an so'f reliance.

W'at er dawgish disp'sishin er man mus' hab w'en 'e pobbah 'gins ter re'lly want er t'ing tell 'e sees somebuddy e'se er chasin eftah hit!

Ef er jackass on'y knowed 'e was er jackass wouldn' 'o wanter kick hese't ter def?

I knowed er man oneet ut wass dat ta'mashin lazy 'o'd mek uddah folks gib 'im matches jes' ter sabe onbuts'nin he own clo's. I don' know 'im no mo'—dey was my matches.

Do man ut's afea'd ter be lef' erlone wiv he own se'f am er man ut I don' wanter belef' erlone wiv.

Hit am ha'dah ter lak er man w'at yo's done inju'd 'n hit am ter fo'gib er man w'at's done inju'd yo'.—Chicago Record.

The Very Latest.

To Duke It—To marry an actress or an American heiress. A special case of this is "To Marlborough It," meaning to marry the richest American woman you can find in order to restore Blenheim castle.

To Salisbury It—To make a diplomatic bluff for everything within reach, and to insist on having it when the other fellow is smaller than yourself.

To Wales It—To flirt with every pretty woman you meet.

To Stanley It—To get some one in your adopted country to furnish you money to make your name and fame, and then to go and live in your own country.

To Victoria It—Not to be willing to die just to please your eldest son and heir.

To Kipling It—To make fun of a country and then to settle down in the heart of its choicest pie belt.

To Dunraven It—To get badly beaten at a gentleman's sport and then to cross the broad Atlantic and blackguard your conqueror.—New York World.

Two Sides to the Case.

"It is somewhat discouraging that the United States is not able to recognize us," said one Cuban insurgent.

"Never mind," replied another. "Wait till you see what happens to these Spanish soldiers they are sending over. Their own families won't be able to recognize 'em."—Washington Star.

Signs of Greatness.

Mrs. Hopeful—Is my boy improving any?

Professor of Penmanship—He is getting worse. His writing is now so bad no living soul can read it.

"How lovely! The darling! He'll be a great author some day."—New York Weekly.

The Important Part.

Friend—Are you rehearsing for your new play?

Society Actress—Oh, yes! I go to my dressmaker's every afternoon.—Truth.

After the Fire.

"Yes, my lady, every single picture burned to ashes! But I've one thing to tell you that will please you—I managed to save all last year's jam!"—Punch.

Why He Fled From Boston.

I think I'd better go away;
I really am afraid to stay
Round here.
So many girls a fellow knows
May seize the chance and all propose
This year.

If each I know the chance would take
To tell me so, I fear 'twould make
A prig of me.
And then to wed them all, you see,
A statutory crime would be
Polygamy.
—Boston Budget.

WHEN DICKY HAD THE MEASLES.

We found we had to hide his shoes,
His stockings, trousers, waistcoat, coat,
And then he vowed he'd put on Sue's
Pink gingham, and he'd find his boat
And have a lark. He wouldn't stay
In bed and swallow nasty stuff!
And thus he'd fret and toss all day.
Oh, there was interest quite enough
When Dicky had the measles!

On Monday he was eloquent:
"I say, now, mother, since I'm sick,
I must live like a nobby gent.
What if Old Spectacles does kick?
See, here's the lunch list—five cream tarts,
Three red bananas and some dates,
A coffee cake and walnut hearts!"
We sadly thought of pearly gates
When Dicky had the measles.

On Wednesday 'twas he called for Bess.
"Hello! Come in and read a story.
That's it. The page is turned, I guess.
Now give us fights and men all gory.
Lie still, Don Carlo—sh—h—you'd best!
Was that a Cossack rode the horse?
All right, go on—oh, skip the rest!
That's only love." This was, of course,
When Dicky had the measles.

On Sunday, in a steamer chair,
We left Sue and we went to church.
The service over, in the glare
Of sunlight, on a wooden perch,
Sat freckled Dicky with his chums.
His tongue was running like a streak.
We're thankful now what ever comes
It can't surpass that awful week
When Dicky had the measles.
—Anna M. Williams in New York Sun.

THEIR PET MEANNESS.

Traits of the Miser That Sometimes Show In Wealthy Persons.

Shoes were the pet meanness of a distinguished English nobleman whose ground rents in London alone would have shod all its inhabitants for centuries to come. It is related of him that he once took his favorite pair in person to a cobbler, and that after carefully examining them the man said to him: "I never saw the like since I've been at the business. You are either the greatest pauper in England or the Marquis of"—

"I am the marquis, not the pauper," said his lordship, and far from being offended seemed greatly amused. To mount a new pair of shoestrings even is pain and grief to him, and a new pair of shoes always brings on a violent fit of gout, so vehemently is he opposed to the sad necessity of donning them at all.

Lord Eldon was a peer of this pattern, only he proceeded to the other extremity and would never allow his wife and daughters but one bonnet between them. One wonders what pretty Betty Surtees saw in him to induce her to elope with him, cost what it might.

There is a Frenchman whose eccentricity in respect of a pet meanness is very often commented upon in Paris, for, though he has a model establishment and positively rolls in money, he cannot bear to use towels freely—his own or his neighbors'. It is said that upon staying at one of the old castles of Brittany for a week he took his hostess aside privately and showed her over three dozen towels that he had been gloating over for days. "All these, madam, I have saved," he remarked with great delight. "Your servants put them in my room, it is true, but I and my wife have only used one between us. Servants are careless, wasteful creatures. I return the rest."—Lippincott's.

The Electrician at Play.

An electrician who amuses himself by devising odd applications of electricity, which may or may not have practical value, tells chemists that he has a much better plan for removing the glass stopper from a bottle than the usual holding of the bottle neck for awhile over a Bunsen burner. This method is open to the drawback that the bottle must be held in a horizontal position, and the fluid may easily be spilled out of the bottle. The up to date improvement is an adjustable clamp with coils of platinum wire imbedded in a strip of asbestus attached. The clamp, which is connected to a battery, is put on the neck of the bottle, the current is turned on and the glass is brought to any desired heat. This is, in fact, an adaptation of the electrotherm, or heating pad, which is now used in hospitals in lieu of hot water pads formerly in vogue.

Another novelty of this resourceful electrical writer is an electric annihilator of moths, flies and mosquitoes. It consists of an incandescent electric lamp placed inside a large globe, which is coated externally with a mixture of honey and wine, or any other seductive sticky mass. The windows and doors are to be closed, the blinds pulled down and the room is to be made as dark as possible. The current is then turned on, and in an hour the insect life of the room will be found sticking to the glass globe. The final instructions are to "remove the victims with hot water and set the trap afresh."

Artistic Taste.

All efforts to popularize art are commendable and worthy to be greatly extended. The tendency, however, is to extend away from rather than toward the masses. Art exhibits are always held under direction of artists, and they generally make special effort to get high class works, or such as suit their cultured tastes, which are far, far enough beyond those who are expected to patronize the shows. Then, because the less cultured than the artist managers do not enthuse over the exhibit they are written down as unappreciative dumb heads.

As well say that the masses ought to appreciate high class literature and books by great authors. You know yourself that while you patronize high class journals and buy the best books you really enjoy them less than juvenile books and papers or simple stories. You may be ashamed to confess this in the presence of those whom you suspect of being cultured or who make loud pretensions. And if you were to drop into their reading rooms unexpectedly you might find them reading the same kind of stuff that you hunger for.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Men Cooks.

The greatest, best and most famous of cooks have always been men. There have also been men great and famous outside of cookery who were skilled in it. We do not know of any one of them who was a first class all around cook, but we could name a good lot of them who won glory by the invention of special dishes, particular sauces or novelties in composition. Few women cooks have the audacity that is needed for originality in the work of cookery. It seems to require genius of a high order to do things or suggest things in the battogie de cuisine that at once command the approval of the best wits in gastronomy.—New York Sun.

Man never fastened one end of a chain around the neck of his brother that God did not fasten the other end round the neck of the oppressor.—Lamartine.

Insolvent is a long word used to describe a short condition.—Exchange.

CURIOSITIES OF WAR.

After the great battle of Cunnæ 52,312 dead men were found on the field.

The queen of England can declare war without consulting her ministers if she wills so to do.

It cost the government at Washington $345,543,850 to clothe the Federal army from 1861 to 1865.

During the memorable siege of Sevastopol the batteries of the allied armies threw upward of 40,000 tons of shot and shell into the city.

At the battle of Austerlitz 170,000 men were engaged. At Waterloo 145,000 men fought, and of that number 50,000 were killed or wounded.

One of the expense items of the late war, as shown by the books of the war department, is the $97,031 which it cost to capture Jefferson Davis.

The statement issued by the treasury department on Jan. 1, 1880, gave figures showing that the total cost of the war of 1861-5 was exactly $6,189,620,900.

Burke, in his "Letters on Natural History," says that the three greatest battles were those fought by Salla, in which 300,000 men were destroyed in each. Charonea is the only one of the three that he names.

The Samoan "war" of 1889 was the result of a quarrel between a native and a German, in which the German's nose was broken. Inside of 24 hours Germany had demanded $1,000 for that broken nose and $10,000 for the depredations committed on German plantations the year before.—St. Louis Republic.

OUR GIRLS.

Whenever the women rave about a girl and say she is pretty, it is a sign that she is not pretty.—Atchison Globe.

The man who announces his engagement this year places the lady in an embarrassing position.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Wellesley college girls have offered to go without butter for a month if by that means they can raise money to send to the Armenians. Perhaps they may yet carry their self sacrifice to the point of going without chewing gum.—Washington Star.

A woman representative of the press, Miss Isabel W. Hall, has entered the sacred precincts of "the press gallery" at Washington. Heretofore women have been excluded from this field of labor. There will soon be more of them. She has a right to be there if she so chooses.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

There Were.

She—No, Harold; I like you, but I can never be your wife.

He (haughtily)—Never mind. There are others.

She—I know there are, Harold; I accepted one this morning.—West Medford Windmill.

More Slander.

'Twixt a woman and a folding bed
Resemblance strong we see:
When each shuts up—be it softly said—
'Tis unexpectedly.
—Chicago Record.

Not Previous.

Guest (pushing them away from him)—I don't like the way you cook eggs at this restaurant.

Waiter—What's the trouble, sir?

Guest—You don't cook them soon enough.—Lewiston Journal.

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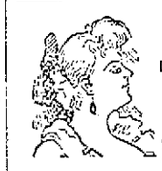

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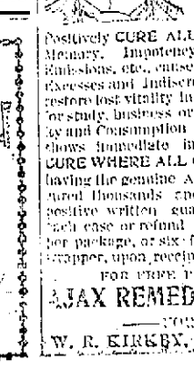

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7.25 a. m.	8.17 a. m.
9.15 a. m.	10.80 a. m.
12.55 p. m.	11.50 a. m.
1.45 p. m.	1.40 p. m.
3.20 p. m.	5.05 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago.**
7.25 a. m.	10.50 a. m.
9.15 a. m.	1.38 p. m.
11.00 a. m.	3.05 p. m.
1.45 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
3.50 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
7.36 p. m.	
For the West.	**From the West.**
12.55 p. m.	8.17 a. m.
3.50 p. m.	2.40 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee.
7.25 a. m.	8.17 a. m.
10.00 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
3.50 p. m.	5.05 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
For Chicago	**From Chicago.**
7.25 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
10.00 a. m.	5.05 p. m.
3.50 p. m.	8.35 p. m.
7.35 p. m.	
For the West.	**From the West.**
3.50 p. m.	8.17 a. m.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

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Going North.	Going South.
11.52 p. m. daily	5.53 a. m. daily
4.23 a. m. ex. Sunday	7.50 a. m. daily
5.47 a. m. Sunday only	8.25 a. m. ex. Sunday
9.05 a. m. ex. Sunday	9.36 a. m. ex. Sunday
10.15 a. m. daily	11.35 a. m. daily
1.05 p. m. ex. Sunday	2.20 p. m. ex. Sunday
3.50 p. m. ex. Sunday	4.35 p. m. daily
4.22 p. m. daily	7.52 p. m. daily
6.35 p. m. daily	
9.50 p. m. ex. Sunday	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
8.10 a. m. daily	7.35 a. m. ex. Sunday
12.45 p. m. daily	12.20 p. m. ex. Sunday
4.55 p. m. daily	4.25 p. m. daily
	8.05 a. m. Sunday only.
	12.20 a. m. Sunday only.

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MAILS LEAVE THE POSTOFFICE AS FOLLOWS:

7.40 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
9.20 a. m.—North and West.
2.45 p. m.—North.
10.10 a. m.—South and East.
11.05 a. m.—South and East.
12.20 p. m.—West and North.
12.35 p. m.—North.
1.50 p. m.—South and East.
3.30 p. m.—West and South.
4.10 p. m.—South, East and West.
6.05 p. m.—North.
7.05 p. m.—North and West.
7.35 p. m.—North, South, East and West.
9.00 p. m.—North, South, East and West.

MAILS ARRIVE AT POSTOFFICE:

6.50 a. m.—North, South, East and West.
8.35 a. m.—North and West.
10.35 a. m.—South, East and West.
11.50 a. m.—Northern and West.
1.15 p. m.—North, South, East and West.
1.45 p. m.—South.
2.35 p. m.—North.
4.50 p. m.—North and South.
5.15 p. m.—North and West.
6.45 p. m.—South, East and West.
8.00 p. m.—North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER E. BARON, Mailing Clerk.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

On the Senate Substitute for the Tariff Bill.

Silver and Gold Democrats Have a War of Words.

Charge Made That Gold Advocates of the Party Are Knifing Those Who Have Been Championing Silver's Cause.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the house the debate on the senate silver bond bill substitute was resumed. Curtis (Rep. Mich.) spoke in favor of non-concurrence and Miller (Rep. Mich.) and Barlett (Dem. Ga.) in favor of concurrence.

While Barlett was speaking he made reference to the defeat of "Silver" Bland, General Hatch and other silver-leaders and drew forth his indignant protest against the treacherous manner in which the gold Democrats stabbed in the back the Democratic candidates who differed with them, and pointed to the attempt to elect a United States senator in Kentucky, where it had become a "Democratic doctrine to defeat the Democratic candidate."

Bontner said the situation there only illustrated the destroying effects of Democrats refusing to stand by the party platform. Barlett retorted that the trouble in Kentucky was that men not in the majority, sought to control. He declared he would always vote the Democratic ticket.

Skinner (N. C.) asked if he would support the ticket if the national convention adopted a gold platform and nominated a gold candidate. Barlett replied that he would vote for any man nominated and forego a temporary consummation, which must eventually come and could only through the Democratic party.

THE PRIZE FIGHT MUDDLE.

Gov. Thornton Says That He is Relieved of all Responsibility.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 8.—Governor Thornton of New Mexico left for Santa Fe this morning. He advised the sheriff of the border counties that vigilance was unnecessary as the federal government relieves him of all responsibility in the matter. Just how the governor obtained this interpretation of the law is not known. Lawyers here hold that the government must be called on by the territorial governments for assistance in suppressing fights before the federal troops can be ordered out.

GOLD COMING OUR WAY.

Foreign Investors of United States Bonds Sending Gold Over.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock to day $10,000,000 in gold was deposited in the sub-treasury, mostly by foreign banking houses on account of the payments for bonds. Indications are that deposits Monday will be very heavy.

TEN YEARS IN PRISON.

Rev. Father John M. Fitzgerald Convicted of Arson at Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Rev. Father John M. Fitzgerald was convicted of arson and sentenced to ten years in state prison. He protests his innocence.

GOV. MORTON ENDORSED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—The Republican state central committee today decided to hold the state convention March 24th, in this city. The presidential candidacy of Gov. Morton was endorsed.

HIGH THEATRE HATS.

Some Loom up at the Opera House as big as Hay Stacks.

"Who will be the first lady to inaugurate the custom of removing hats at the opera?" was a question propounded to the reporter last evening. The practice is in vogue in many large and even smaller cities than Racine and it is appreciated by the amusement loving people. When opera hats are worn it is not necessary to remove them, but when a hat that looms up in the air a couple of feet and obstructs the view of people for several sections in the rear it is time that they were removed during the entertainment. The average lady and gentlemen attends the theatre to witness the play and not to play hide and seek with immense hats that happens to be in front of them.

Lively Scenes.

There was plenty of excitement about the streets last night, before and after 12 o'clock. Several fights were narrowly averted and about 1:30 o'clock this morning a woman was seen to run from a saloon and hurry down Fourth street. Her cries were heard half a block as she begged to be let into a certain building. The cause of her alarm was soon learned when a man appeared bare-headed, armed with a gun and under the influence of liquor. Facts are not obtainable as to what occurred in the saloon, but it is said that the man with the gun made the bartender dance a hornpipe, fired a shot into the bar and was in a dangerous mood. Then the woman, who appeared to be in the place, fled for her life. The police are looking up the facts in the case and possibly an effort will be made to revoke the license.

Officers Elected.

At a recent meeting of the Racine Wagon & Carriage Employes Benevolent association the following officers were elected:

President—John Gilday.
Vice President—Herman Pohls
Secretary—Frank J. Freyer.
Treasurer—Peter Moritz.
Trustee, three years—W. Higgins.

The association is in a good financial condition and growing in numbers.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

German Chancellor Can See No Way of Raising the Price of Silver.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Chancellor Hohenlohe in the Reichstag stated that he saw no means of raising the price of silver except by an international agreement and the government had no present intention of proposing an international conference on the subject.

Want Bi-Metallism

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8.—The Central Agricultural association petitioned parliament in favor of bi-metallism.

THEATRE BUILDING BURNED.

One Life Lost by the Burning of the Altmeyer theatre at McKeesport, Pa.

MC KEESPORT, Pa., Feb. 8—The Altmeyer theater building containing offices of the Herald and Peter Strong's residence adjoining was burned early this morning. The loss is $200,000. All employes of the Herald found escape by the stairways cut off when the fire was discovered but managed to get out by way of the windows and elevator, except foreman Barton who was burned to death.

PEARL BRYAN'S DEATH.

Indications Are That She Was Murdered a Week Ago Thursday Night.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—The indications now point to Thursday night as the time of the murder of Pearl Bryan. A local druggist notified the police that on the Wednesday before the murder Jackson bought a considerable quantity of cocaine from him saying he wanted it for a patient. Jackson admits the purchase but says he gave it to Walling, and declares he did not see Pearl after Wednesday. Walling finds it difficult to tell clearly where he spent Thursday night.

A man from Dayton, Ky., this morning identified Walling as the man he saw get off a street car last Monday with a package and proceed toward the Dayton sand-bar. It is supposed that this may have been Pearl Bryan's head.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

A Grand Reception Will be Given—General Notes.

The reception committee of the Y. M. C. A. and the E. L. Casterton commercial school will give the Association building a house-re-warming on February 27, to which all citizens will be invited. The whole of the building will be in use on that day. There will be a dime entertainment in Association hall, while all the rest of the rooms will be open for amusement and recreation. One room will be set aside for games, another for music, a third for a debate, fourth for refreshments, etc., There will be music throughout the evening and a game of basket ball will be played in the gymnasium, while a bowling contest for ladies will be in the bowling alley.

Mr. Casterton has extended the use of his school rooms for that night and he and his school will be actively engaged with the committee. Miss Merrick has also extended the use of her studios.

The young men feel confident that their friends will turn out in full numbers.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The men's meeting at 3 p. m. tomorrow will be addressed by Mr. Jas Tribe. All men are welcome. Strangers especially invited.

John Wiechers, Secretary Rotman and Secretary McIntosh of Kenosha, are to meet Assistant State Secretary Kellog of the Y. M. C. A., at South Milwaukee tonight and tomorrow, to hold union meeting in the interests of work for young men.

On Cranks.

Rev. D. B. Cheney gave a talk on the subject of "Cranks" at the Ann street chapel last evening. He defines the meaning of the term "crank" and then proceeds to dissect the various and sundry specimens of crankiness that are abroad in the land. He speaks of the pessimistic crank, the lazy crank, the crank who knows it all, the conscientious and the religious crank. He advocated the building of well minded, symmetrical character rather than the one sided, perverse character of the crank. His lecture abounded in pertinent and striking illustrations of his subject that kept his audience in constant good humor.

PROTECT THE LAKE SHORE.

Lake Making Rapid Inroads to Property Opposite Racine College

Editor of the Daily Journal: A few days ago you published an estimate of costs for the needed improvements during the present year. I noticed a small sum for lake shore protection. In my opinion the amount should be ten times as much. I invite the members of the city council to take a walk to Racine college and examine the lake shore at that point. What was once a wide and much traveled street has almost entirely disappeared. I allude to Main street. In one place there is barely sufficient room for two teams to pass on account of the ravages of the lake upon the thoroughfares. Where is this destruction going to end. When the balance of the street disappears and only the beautiful college grounds are reached where travel must stop, then the city of Racine must pay thousands of dollars for more land to open another highway through to the Kenosha road. The lake shore at that point should be protected even if it costs every dollar of the amount it is proposed to raise for improvements. The road might just as well be saved by putting in protection, as to spend much money for property to open a new road. I implore the city council to thoroughly investigate this condition of affairs and take immediate action. C. A.

St. Louis Star: Can't we fit up that St. Paul sandbar and get info what may be called ship-shape for the flying squadron? It might prove a valuable coast defense, if rightly handled.

TIRED OF MULE CARS

Oshkosh Citizens Up in Arms Against the Tillotson Franchise.

Have Been Clamoring For an Electric System for Two Years.

Steps Will be Taken to Annul the Franchise—Other Parties Want to Build an Electric Road There.

OSHKOSH, Feb. 8: About two years ago Oshkosh granted a franchise for an electric street railway to Mr. Tillotson, of Toledo, Ohio. The gentleman has practically done nothing toward putting in the road except to tear up a number of streets and leaving some of them in a dangerous condition. The result is that Oshkosh still has mule power cars and is half a generation behind other cities so far as a street railway is concerned. There has been a fight on for more than a year to compel Tillotson to build the road or get out, but he has stuck like a flea and refused to get out.

At last the citizens have become aroused and demand that the city council annul the franchise and at the next council meeting action will be taken and there is no doubt but that it will be favorable to annulling the Tillotson franchise. The moment the franchise is annulled parties from Indianapolis, Ind., are ready to come in and put up heavy bonds to build and equip a first class electric road and the people are bound to have it. Conservative citizens claim the damage to Oshkosh on account of inadequate street railway facilities has been enormous.

$80,000 IN BONDS.

Will be Submitted to a Vote of the People on Election Day.

The question of issuing bonds will be submitted to a vote of the people at the coming municipal election. It was decided at a meeting of the finance committee and city attorney held last evening. Eighty thousand dollars is the amount. There will be $40,000 for general improvements, $20,000 for paving and $20,000 for school. Each will be separate so that the people can vote for all of the proposed issue. If any improvements are made this year it will be necessary to issue bonds. Many of the old sewers in the city are decayed and will soon be condemned by the board of health. Duck and Blue River sewers are a necessity, while a new Fourth ward school is an actual necessity.

A STREET SCENE.

Boy Not Ten Years Old Smoking Cigarettes on Main Street.

Resolutions have been passed by many of the Christian societies of this city, against cigarette smoking and in schools anti-cigarettes leagues are in existance. Still the evil habit goes on and many boys smoke them daily. Yesterday noon the attention of the writer was called to a boy not over nine or ten years of age. He was at the corner of Main and Fourth streets and had a cigarette in his mouth puffing away at it like an old stager. When accosted and warned against the result of such a practice, he laughed and walked away. A prominent detective said that cigarette smoking was increasing to an alarming state in the larger cities as well as the smaller ones. Nine-tenths of the young thieves and all of the disorderly women, regardless of age, use them, and are in every sense cigarette fiends. The officer said that it would open the eyes of the W. C. T. U. and civic federation, could they see how the young men and boys arrested crave for cigarettes. They nearly go crazy when deprived of them. He had seen men in the throes of drunkenness, in all the agony of whiskey thirst, and not one of them had he seen act as do these young fellows who smoke cigarettes.

THE SCHWEINIGEL CLUB.

Will Have a Grand Time on Monday Evening.

The Schweinigel club is one of the most popular organizations in this city. It is composed of men who are fond of social enjoyment and who are to be found in every walk of life. Whenever there is anything going on, its members will be found there enjoying themselves. Monday evening the club will give a grand ball at Casino hall. Preceding the ball there will be a grand parade about the principal streets. Matt Greenwalt, of Kenosha, who is an honory member and a dozen or more other Kenosha people will be here. In the line of march will be seen a platoon of Schweinigles; then the Columbian brass band; officers and dignataries in carriages; Post Marshal William Wood; rank and file of Schweinigels; coming Schweinigles in the rear.

The line of march will be from Casino hall at 7:30 o'clock sharp; College avenue to Sixth street; Sixth to Mead street; Mead to Liberty; Liberty to Northwestern depot; State street to Main; Main to Sixth; Sixth to College avenue and thence to Casino hall.

Upon arriving at the hall there will be grand reception of Schweinigles and their friends and following will be an introductory speech by Dr. Schultz and musical selection by the band and ball.

All members of the club will wear handsome bouquets of flowers, and it will be one of the biggest events of the season.

Claims He Was Robbed.

Thomas Techlich, a farmer who claims Randall, Kenosha county as his home, was in the city yesterday and claimed that he had been robbed the night previous. His story was that when on the way home from a neighbor's three tramps stopped him. One fellow grabbed and held him while the other two searched his pockets and took his watch and 90 cents, all the money he had with him.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

F. W. Maxted Assigns for the Benefit of His Creditors.

Frederick W. Maxsted, doing a hard ware and paint and oil business, at No. 1335 Washington avenue, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors last night, to John Dixon. The assets are estimated at $6,000 and the liabilities will exceed that amount. Mr. Maxsted attributes his financial embrassment to a depression in business and poor collections. He hopes to make a satisfactory compromise with his creditors and resume business in a short time. The heaviest creditor is R. R. Birdsall a former partner, but he is secured by a chattle mortgage. The John Priislaff Co., of Milwaukee, is the second heaviest creditor. Mr. Maxsted has been in business here eight years and recently erected a very handsome store building. He carried one of the finest stocks in the city.

WHIST PLAYERS.

Racine and Milwaukee Play Tonight—State Tournament.

Teams from the Milwaukee and Racine Whist clubs will play duplicate whist at the Racine Whist Club rooms tonight. At the last contest Racine was defeated but they expect to win tonight.

The much-discussed state tournament will probably be started in Milwaukee some night next week or during the week following. The preliminaries are now nearly all completed. The idea of playing with teams of four, any club to introduce as many teams as it may desire, meets with the endorsement of a number of the Waukesha club, and the matter will be finally voted upon and settled by that club at a meeting this evening. Oshkosh has not as yet acceded to the plan, but it is believed that that the club there will do so shortly and that the arrangements can be amicably settled upon and the tournament started.

The following in regard to the playing of whist by the late Judge Sloan, who played in Racine many times, will be read with interest by Racine people: "The most laudable ambition of a whist player is that of being a good partner in all cases. The most ideally-excellent partner that I ever knew was the late Judge A. Scott Sloan, who used to say jocularly that he would adjourn his court at any time to participate in the game. The judge certainly loved whist, and whether his partner could understand his plays or not he was invariably good-tempered, even in the mysteries of duplicate when a misunderstanding was likely to prove irritating in a very high degree. Always amiable in social life, Judge Sloan's amiability never was displayed to greater advantage than when his short suit lead was mistaken for a long one under the most evident circumstances to the contrary, with consequent irreparable damage to his score. Nothing in the nature of a rebuke ever escaped his lips, and his partner's criticisms were accepted without expostulation when correct, and mildly dissented from when incorrect, without a word in deprecation of the others's reasoning. His own play always had a reasonable foundation, and when unfortunate he did not lament the result. A successful lawyer, an eminently impartial judge and a man of varied literary accomplishments, he was also an admirable example of what a whist player ought to be.

POLICE PATROL SYSTEM.

Boxes Are Fast Becoming Useless and New Ones Will be Needed.

The police patrol system is one of the most important improvements in the history of the city. There are from thirteen to fifteen patrol boxes situated in various sections of the city. According to reliable authority these boxes are rapidly going to decay, and at the present rate will soon be worthless. It is not owing to the fault of the police department or city officials, however. The elements have done the business. Rain and snow penetrate through the crevices of the boxes and ruin the fine workings during the winter and rainy season. In the summer the winds blow clouds of dust from the streets and much of it sifts through the cracks and into the boxes. The works or machinery in the majority of boxes are ruined, and it is almost impossible to get a correct register at the police office on this account. Of course the boxes are equipped with telephones, but it is almost impossible to hear distinctly during the day or night time, and especially when street cars are running. The Wisconsin Telephone Co. has an agreement with the city to furnish metallic service, but up to date have failed to furnish it. The fault of this neglect is said to be the delay in securing necessary wire. When warm weather sets in the company promises to string a third wire and make the telephone system perfect. But the boxes must be taken down and given a thorough cleaning or soon they will be past usefulness and hence the city, if it desires to keep up the system, must put in new boxes at a cost of several thousand dollars.

Paid Two Fares.

Arthur Ehrlich, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, threatens to commence a suit against the Belle City Street Railway. He claims that he boarded a street car, paid his fare, got off at the power house and waited for a Park avenue car. He boarded the car, but no transfer was given him. The motorman stopped the car and compelled him to pay another fare or get off the car. He paid but put his card in the box and wrote upon it the circumstances. He says that several persons heard the controversy and that his feelings were injured and he proposes to see what can be done in regard to the matter.

Kansas City Journal: A careful examination of Senator Tillman's speech will convince any unprejudiced person that it was not a cuckoo effort.

VIEWS OF LEADERS.

Leading Wisconsin Republicans Choose Presidential Candidates,

Major McKinley Appears to be the Choice of the Patry.

An Almost Unanimous Feeling Prevails That Delegates to the National Convention Shall Attend Uninstructed.

Under the heading, "Shall They Be Tied," the Milwaukee Sentinel of this morning has a lengthy article quoting leading Republicans throughout the state as to their presidential preferences and their views as to whether delegates to the St. Louis convention from this state should go instructed or not. McKinley is undoubtedly the favorite candidate and indications at present are that the Ohio man will capture most, if not all, of the delegates. The feeling for Allison is also very strong in some localities. The responses of the gentlemen quoted are as follows:

Ex-Senator Sawyer—Oshkosh: "I have no personal preference for president and am not in favor of instructing delegates."

Ex-Congressman Stephenson — Marinette: "People in my vicinity want McKinley and uninstructed delegates."

Thomas M. Blackstock—Sheboygan: "McKinley is the choice of my section. Uninstructed delegates should be sent to St. Louis."

Gov. Upham—Madison: "McKinley is my choice. There is no need of instructing delegates."

Ex-Congressman LaFollette—Madison: "My preference is McKinley. Such delegation chosen would not require instructions."

Editor George Koeppen—Milwaukee: "McKinley; no instructed delegates."

Charles F. Pfister—Milwaukee: "McKinley; no instructed delegates."

Gustave Kustermann—Green Bay: "McKinley; no instructions."

George W. Ryland—Lancaster: "McKinley is the choice of my section; uninstructed delegation."

Lieut. Gov. Baensch—Manitowoc: "McKinley is my personal choice; uninstructed delegation."

Ogden A. Fethers—Janesville: "McKinley; Instructed delegation."

T. D. Weeks—Whitewater: "Harrison is my choice but either Allison or McKinley will suit me.

E. D. Coe—Whitewater: "McKinley is my choice. I do not believe in iron-clad instructions to delegates."

Lloyd Jones—Steven's Point: "McKinley is in favor in this locality. It might be well to instruct the delegates."

Secretary of State Casson—Madison: "After Ben Harrison, McKinley is my choice; do not believe in instructed delegates."

Senator Baxter—Lancaster: "Harrison; instructed delegates."

Assemblyman Burdick—Osceola Mills: "Reed is my choice; uninstructed delegates."

Speaker George B. Burrows—Madison: "McKinley; instructed delegates."

Senator Levi Whitbec—La Crosse: "Reed for president; uninstructed delegates."

Senator Calvert Spensoley—Mineral Point: "McKinley; instructed McKinley delegates."

W. E. Gardner—Green Bay: "Any of the leading candidates is suitable to Republicans of this locality."

Nicholas Smith—Fond Du Lac: "McKinley and uninstructed delegation."

J. E. Hog—Lake Geneva: "McKinley is our choice; am opposed to instructing delegates."

George P. Bossman—Ashland: "Reed and an instructed delegation."

G. H. Dickey—Racine: "McKinley appears to be the choice of Republicans in this locality, although Allison has followers. Am strenuously opposed to instructing delegates."

Senator Timme—Kenosha: "My personal choice is McKinley. Am opposed to instructing delegates."

A Novel Surprise.

Some twenty-five or more of the lady friends of Mrs. Myrup hit upon a novel plan of tendering the lady a surprise yesterday afternoon, in the commemoration of her birthday. Mrs. Myrup was called away from home to spend the afternoon at the home of a friend. While thus engaged, the ladies invaded the Myrup home on Liberty street, with a bundle containing a beautiful carpet. All hands got down to actual work and the carpet was laid in double quick time. Imagine Mrs. Myrup's surprise on returning home to find the house full of welcome intruders, and the parlor floor covered with the new carpet. Congratulations were extended and the balance of the afternoon was spent in social conversation, music and singing.

New Brick and Tile Co.

The Springfield Brick and Tile company has filed article of incorporation with the register of deeds at Elkhorn, Wis. Richard Trist and Peter B. Galloway, of this city and George Rennier are the incorporators. The capital stock is $10,000 and the objects are to manufacture brick and tile.

Leap Year Party.

At the Odd Follows' hall on Wisconsin street last night seven young ladies tendered a leap year party. There was a large number present and it was without doubt one of the most pleasant events of the kind this season. Several were present from Chicago, Milwaukee, Kenosha and other cities.

Order the Weekly Journal for your absent friends.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA.

Alexander Salvini, the Great Actor, Says Dr. Greene's Nervura Cures.

What He Says Means Health to You if You Use This Grandest and Surest of all Medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura.

ALEXANDER SALVINI.

The word of an illustrious actor, like that of a great general or statesman, commands the attention of the world.

Alexander Salvini, son of the greatest actor that ever lived, is rapidly taking his father's place in the minds and hearts of the people. Every word of his, therefore, like the utterances of Jefferson or Irving, whom everybody honors and revers, will be read with deepest interest and profoundest attention by all.

Mr. Salvini writes to the people:

"Travelling as I do, I cannot fail to notice the great use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood a nerve remedy, and especially among my friends and acquaintances.

"From my own experience, I can strongly recommend it as a most excellent and reliable family remedy, especially for rheumatism and neuralgia, nervousness and all nervous affections, which illnesses in our profession, we are most liable to contract."

Weak nerves, poor blood, low vitality, rheumatism and neuralgia, are the bane of life, the thier of comfort, the destroyer of happiness. It is the height of folly to suffer when a cure is easy, sure and speedy by using Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Use this great and wonderful remedy and the nervous, irritable, weak and trembling feelings will disappear; your sleep will be natural, calm, restful and you will wake mornings feeling strong and vigorous instead of tired and exhausted; all gloomy depression and sense of anxiety will fade from the mind; your nerves will become strong and steady as steel, your strength, energy and ambition will be restored, and perfect health take the place of weakness and debility.

This remarkable discovery, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, should not be classed with ordinary patent medicines. It is the perscription of the most successful specialists in nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City, and he can be consulted by all without charge, personally or by letter.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

The best results are obtained by advertising in the DAILY JOURNAL

COUNTY NEWS.

YORKVILLE.

Yorkville, Wis., Feb. 9.

The beautiful winter weather is fast flitting by and the average Yorkvillite will be found to have taken advantage of the nice weather to get up his summer's supply of wood, and steal a march on the manure pile which he has scattered to the winds over his fertile fields.

The hard times social given at Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jensens, Friday evening, Feb. 7, was a very enjoyable affair. Chas. Bosustow took first prize among the gentlemen and Miss Luella Shepherd carried off the laurels among the ladies for dress costumes.

We are glad to report Mrs. M. Vyvyan Jr., and little one as doing nicely.

Rev. Neff will make an extended trip through Indiana and Illinois, where he will call on old friends and visit his parents at Springfield, returning home in a couple of weeks.

J. F. Moyle will attend the national convention of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company, which will be held at Chicago, February 12 and 13.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., Feb. 11.

James Spencer, Jr., has returned from Fond du Lac, where he spent a few days with his uncle.

The feed mill had a rushing business all last week.

M. C. Gray, of Racine, was in Summers on Firday last, in the interests of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Milwaukee.

Some of our young people attended the meeting of the literary society at Western Union Junction on Saturday evening.

The measles are going the rounds at present calling upon some of those persons who has escaped heretofore. Helen Shepherd is sick with them but is getting better.

Dr. H. Ripley, of Kenosha was called one day last week to attend Mrs. Levi Fink who is sick and at this writing is a little better.

Charles Busswell, of Winona, Minn., but a resident of our town several years ago, is visiting relatives in this place.

The basket social announced for Friday evening, Jan. 31, by the young people of the M. E. society, was postponed on account of bad weather, to Friday evening, February 14, at Mr. L. Cooks.

The cabbage men are now laying in stock of seed for the coming season and if talk amounts to anything, the acreage will far surpass that of last year.

WESTERN UNION JUNCTION.

Western Union Junction, Feb. 12.

The Lyceum met as usual Saturday evening. The large and well behaved audience listened to an exceptionally good programme, the chief features of which were the debate, the president's inaugural address and a song by our popular vocalist, Miss Ada Mainland. The address by Mr. Foster was a model of elegance and oratory. The Lyceum is lucky in possessing such an eloquent and interesting speaker as their president.

The friends of Mr. J. Steele are delighted to hear that he is on the rapid road to recovery.

George O'Haire is confined to the house.

Miss Mamie Weber, daughter of Joseph Weber our capable baggage master, died last night at her home, at the age of 16 years, of typhoid fever after a sickness of three weeks. The funeral will be held Thursday morning

by his old enemy, rheumatism.

Captain Putnam entertained friends from Racine Thursday night. All report having spent a most enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis will celebrate the fifth anniversary of their marriage Tuesday evening, February 11. A large circle of their friends are invited.

A concert will be given at the Episcopal church Thursday evening. All are cordially invited.

Western Union Junction is rapidly increasing in wealth and prosperity. The latest addition to the village being a feed mill, operated by Dan Worthington and C. A. Brown of real estate fame.

Mr. Fred Foster of Iowa is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Feb. 11, 1896.

Mrs. John Fox of Kenosha attended the musical last Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Yates of Pleasant Prairie were in the village Friday.

Let everybody come to the institute. We want the biggest kind of a crowd. Ample arrangements have been made to accommodate those coming from a distance and who wish to remain over night.

Mrs. Wm. Perrigo, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is reported somewhat better.

Mrs. F. E. Stevens is visiting friends at Manitowoc.

Mr. Moen of Union Grove has rented Mr. Lavy's old store and will put in a line of furniture.

J. Z. Collier and family of Union Grove were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gates last Friday and Saturday. Mr. Collier reports many new subscribers for the Journal.

Miss Ada Johnson of Salem visited Mr. and Mrs. Will Turner last week.

Miss Runyon of Chicago is visiting her uncle, Mr. John Lacoy.

The musical at the M. E. church last Friday night was an immense success.

Mr. Hammer Reber, formerly a resident of Bristol, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Shields.

It was with feelings of the deepest regret that Bristol people learned of the death of Charles Vincent on the 6th inst. Charley assisted his brother Elmer in the factory, for a time last year, and he gained the love and friendship of all with whom he came in contact, by his gentlemanly conduct and pleasant ways. He was about 20 years of age at the time of his death.

Mrs. Hattie Moore of Milwaukee is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Castle.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Wis., Feb. 11, 1896.

There will be an entertainment at the church Saturday evening, February 22, to be followed by a conundrum supper. The program, an exceptionally fine one, is to consist of a musical entertainment under the direction of Mr. E. Gittings, "A Doll's Festival," by twenty children; Miss Gracie Ellis from Bristol will give several recitations, and, though young, is gifted with rare elocutionary ability, and will charm all by her sweet and winning ways.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, Feb. 10, 1896.

On account of the quarterly meeting commencing Friday at Honey Creek there will be no services next Sunday at the North church.

Mrs. Owen West left for Dakota last Thursday to visit his sister.

Bertie Pike who hurt his shoulder two weeks ago through a fall is at St. Lukes hospital, Racine.

MYGATT'S CORNERS.

Mygatts Corners, Feb. 11.

Miss Marie Newman of Evanston School of Oratory spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents.

The monthly meeting of the ladies' missionary society will be held at the parsonage Thursday. The subject for discussion is "Armenia."

Mrs. Chas Phelps who has been ill for several weeks is now recovering.

Mumps have now made their appearance in the neighborhood, several cases having been reported during the week.

We are glad the pastor, Mr. Dickenson, has accepted the call of the church and will remain with us another year.

On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis celebrated the fifth anniversary of their marriage. About sixty of their friends assembled to take part in the merry making. During the evening an excellent programme was rendered and bountiful refreshments were served. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis received many presents, among which were two beautiful chairs. All unite in pronouncing it one of the most pleasant events of the season.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Feb. 11, 1896.

Masquerade party at the Union House on the 11th.

A number from here attended the basket social at the Hardy school house last Friday eve.

Joseph Block has bought the Adams' farm three miles west of this village. Mr. Block will take possession the 1st. of March.

Marshal Huntington has business in Milwaukee last week.

D. G. White, who has been on the sick list for some time is reported very sick at present.

Whitley and Kortendick had a bee to fill their ice houses last Saturday.

Mr. Daige, in the cheese factory, met with quite a serious accident last Saturday. While using an ax the handle broke and in some way the ax hit his nose directly, which has left it in rather an uncomfortable shape.

PARIS.

Paris, Wis., Feb. 11, 1896.

Mr. Will Powell is on the sick list.

The sociable given at Mr. Stephens' last Wednesday evening was very successful, socially and financially.

Mr. Gilbert Goldsworthy made a trip to Racine Monday.

The hog shooting affair has been settled satisfactorily by arbitration. We hope the result will be a lesson that we all will profit by.

The Farmers' Institute will be held at Bristol February 18 and 19. Kenosha county is pronounced by the best authority to be unexcelled by any county in the state of Wisconsin for farming purposes. Farmers, take notice and act accordingly, and make this institute the most successful held this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Murgatroyd attended the social Wednesday night.

Miss Belle Gunter is contemplating a trip into the wild and wooly west. We hope if she does go she will not remain away long, for this community could not afford to lose her.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Feb. 10. 1896.

Miss Annie Swenson spent Sunday at Waterford.

Mrs. H. A. Nelson of Bristol has been spending a few days at this place.

Mr. Henry Overson wears a pleasant smile over the arrival of a bouncing boy.

A five-year-old daughter of H. Mathias is very sick with pneumonia.

The dance held at the M. W. hall on Wednesday night of last week was not very largely attended, owing to the rough roads. A very good time was had by those who ventured out.

Quite a number from this place attended the dance at Franksville Friday night and report a good time.

Last Friday evening a very pleasant surprise was tendered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Nelson and family. All had a very enjoyable time.

Mr. Hans Searile, the wide-awake and enterprising agent, doing quite a business in windmills at present.

SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Feb. 10, 1896.

Mrs. Daniel Gould, and daughter Ella, of Fox Lake, Wis., came down to attend the funeral of her father, the late J. H. Pollock of Racine, and spent a few days visiting her sister, Mrs. John Haigh of this place.

The teachers' meeting on Saturday was not very well attended but an interesting session was rendered.

Miss Lizzie Steiner of Racine spent Sunday with her parents.

The quilting party given by Mrs. Wm. Haigh on Tuesday evening was largely attended, and all report having a pleasant time.

Invitations are out for a social dance at Mrs. Mary Howarth's tomorrow evening.

J. H. Yates of Franksville was seen driving through our burg last Sunday.

The Ives Grove singing class has changed its place of meeting and will hereafter meet at Sylvania school house every Thursday evening, instead of at Ives Grove church.

Mrs. H. Brown will give a quilting party on Friday evening.

F. A. Birchell worked last week at Burlington.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Feb. 11.

Mr. George Gillett has purchased a buzz saw and will saw his wood by wind power hereafter.

Clifford Skews has fitted a band-wheel to the tumbling rod of his hay press power and is prepared to drive saws or other machinery at short notice.

C. H. Peck is having a new well sunk on the old Lawrence farm now occupied by Dirk Kuit.

The church trustees have decided to purchase a new stove for the church and it will doubtless be put in place this week.

Mrs. S. Skews, Jr., is recovering very slowly. She is not yet able to leave the house.

Miss Cora Sharp spent Sunday with her grandmother, Mrs. J. Lidgwell of English Settlement.

Mrs. Sarah Larson spent Sunday at her home in Raymond Center.

A number of the young people surprised Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Jones on Friday night Mr. and Mrs. Jones appreciated the compliment and the evening was enjoyed by all present.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

The painter brings his ladder and his paint and brushes fine:
He starts in work at 8 o'clock and disappears at 9;
Comes back at just 11:15—he'd "gone to get a brush"—
And then until it's 12 o'clock works with a feverish rush.
Knocks off at 12 and eats till 1, then has to mix his paint,
Producing awful odors that make everybody faint;
Flirts with your servant for one hour until you interfere
And uses twenty minutes more to get a can of beer.
Then says the job will take two days as he goes off to sup,
Leaving his pots and brushes just where they will trip you up.
—New York Recorder.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Story of a Man Who Fell Into a Water Tank.

"While you're talking about narrow escapes from horrible deaths just let me tell mine," remarked a well known capitalist yesterday. "I had about as tough an experience right in this city as a man ever had, but I got out all right, and few people ever heard of it.

"One day I was up on the roof of a building I own in Pine street, just looking it over to see that it was all right. I climbed up and looked into one of the big water tanks in the building, and seeing a dead sparrow floating on the surface of the water bent over to take it out. I lost my balance and fell in. The water in the tank came right up to my chin when I stood on my feet, and the top of the tank was three feet above my head. The water was running all the time, and I could see that it usually stood about a foot higher than where it was. It occurred to me that unless I got out pretty quick or turned off the water I would be drowned.

"I soon found that getting out without help was next to impossible, so I got out my pocket knife and went to work cutting a hole in the side of the tank as low down as I could work and keep my head above water. Cutting through three inches of pine was no easy job. The water was slowly rising, and before I got a hole through the side of the tank I was standing on tiptoe with just my nose out of the water and every blade broken out of my knife.

"I made the hole big enough so that the water ran right down to its level. And the next thing was to get out. It was impossible to climb out without assistance, and I couldn't cut my way out with a broken penknife. I knew I must attract some one's attention. I pulled off my shirt, tore it into strings, tied my lead pencil to my knife and both to the toe of one of my shoes, and then, putting my undershirt on the pencil waved it slowly and laboriously over the top of the tank. I waved for hours and still no one came.

"Then it occurred to me to dive down and stop up the pipe leading from the tank to attract attention. It wasn't half an hour till people came up to see why the water would not run, and I was helped out after I had been standing in the cold water over six hours."—San Francisco Post.

Training Hawks.

The instinctive fear of man is the first obstacle to overcome, and, as usual in taming all wild creatures, hunger is the first and foremost means to bring it into subjection. As soon as it will consent to take food from the hand and submit to be handled, stroked and hooded without much struggling or "baiting," as it is termed, the first step is made in its education. Much tact and gentleness, together with perfect quiet, will work wonders in inducing it to feed. The first form of hood used is called a "rufter hood," being looser in shape and softer and having a larger opening for the beak than the hood proper.

This hood, which every hawk has to become accustomed to wear at all times, except when flying, is stiff and blocked to fit the head, care being taken that the prominent eyes are not rubbed or injured by imperfect fit, and is gayly ornamented on top with a tuft of scarlet or other colored wool, surmounted with a small bunch of feathers. It is of the first importance in training hawks, and by means of it they can be handled and carried anywhere, among all sorts of sights and scenes that, were they not blindfolded, would cause the hawks to bate so violently that injury to themselves would result.—Good Words.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

FRENCH OFFICIALS NABBED THE DANGEROUS SMUGGLER.

A Man Has a Right to His Favorite Brand of Smoking Tobacco, but He Must Keep It Out of France—A Narrow Escape From a Heavy Fine.

The career of a criminal is always interesting, especially if the criminal be oneself. Then a person, knowing all the circumstances of the case, can trace the career of the wrongdoer from the first false step until the final catastrophe, when he is laid by the heels. If a man enters into a career of crime, he is reasonably sure to be caught at last, and as a warning to others I set down here the particulars of how, after deluding the customs officials of France for years and years, I was at last trapped and, curiously enough, when I was innocent. I am a little mixed as to what the moral should be.

For years and years I have deluded the French customs officials in the matter of tobacco. I think, of course, that it is wrong to smuggle as a general rule, but I cannot imagine it wrong to bring into an unenlightened country like France tobacco that a white man can smoke. I always calculate the number of days I shall be in any part of France, and then I take a two ounce package for each day and a couple extra in case I should meet a friend famishing for a good smoke, and this quantity I have never had any difficulty in smuggling into the great European republic. As the tobacco is entirely for my own consumption, and as I am not a citizen of France, and as I shall be swindled enough by the hotel keepers in whatever part I chance to be, I ease my conscience by pointing out these facts to it, and I must say that my conscience, being a reasonable one, does not judge me harshly in the matter. It is needless perhaps to add that the French government does not agree with me in all this; so, therefore, in order not to trouble the government more than is necessary, I place these packages about my person in such a way that on passing the French frontier I give the government as little bother as possible.

The other day I was on my way to Switzerland. I expected to be able to register my trunk clear through to Bern, and although I knew tobacco was cheap and good in Switzerland I thought I would take the precaution of putting a few packages of my own particular brand at the top of the trunk. It was a foolish thing to do, knowing that I had to pass through France, and when I got to the railway station in London and found I could only register the trunk as far as Paris I should then have taken the tobacco out if I had thought about it. We arrived in Paris a little after 6 o'clock in the evening, and the train left for Bern from a station on the other side of the city at 8:30, so there was just time enough to get a comfortable dinner and cab it across Paris from one station to the other, but it allowed no great margin for customs examination.

When the villain who acts for the French government asked me if I had anything to declare, I said I didn't exactly know. I had some tobacco, but it was not intended for use in France. I was going to take the night train to Bern if I could get the luggage across Paris in time. I opened the trunk and showed him the packages of tobacco. He shook his head, and gathering the packages in his hands he departed, leaving me there with the open trunk. He returned after awhile with a man who was evidently a higher official, and behind the higher official came another of the same rank as the first.

"Why didn't you declare this tobacco?" said the official to me.

"I did declare it," I answered. "I told him I was going through to Switzerland with it and none of it was to be opened in France."

The official said nothing, but the two understrappers attached the box and turned out every mortal thing that was in it. I don't carry much luggage when I travel alone, but this trunk contained the various articles of wearing apparel that belonged to my family. It had been packed with much care, and the heap it made on the bench where they examine luggage in Paris was something appalling. It didn't seem to me possible that any human being could ever get all those things back in the trunk again. They found no more tobacco, but they all retired to an office and seemed to consult about the matter. Then the main official came out and said that this was a case for the chief inspector.

"Very well, then, get the chief inspector here as quickly as possible."

"But he has gone for the night," said the official.

"Do you mean to tell me," I said, "that you are going to make me miss my train for Bern all on account of a few packages of tobacco? Keep them, for heaven's sake, and present them with my compliments to the inspector tomorrow, but let me pass through Paris and catch my train."

He shook his head, and the two understrappers began putting the things helter skelter back in the trunk, and finding they could not squeeze down the lid again they took the trunk and the rest of my baggage and locked it up for the night. I learned that the inspector would not be there until 10 o'clock in the morning, and that would make me miss the morning train for Switzerland also. I again offered the pompous official the tobacco, but he said that it was not a question of the tobacco at all, but of a fine. I should be probably fined 2,000 francs, he added. A man who had concealed two boxes of cigars, a Cuban, had that week been fined 2,000 francs, and probably my fate would be the same as his. It all would depend on the inspector.

"But," I urged, "I did not conceal the tobacco at all. I told the man it was there before the trunk was opened."

The official shook his head.

"You did not declare it," he said.

There was nothing for it, then, but to go to a hotel, which we did. I consulted the hotel proprietor, who advised me to curb my naturally ugly temper and to be exceedingly deferential in the morning. He said that if the inspector chose to put a 2,000 franc fine upon me I should have to pay it or leave my baggage there forever.

In the morning I was taken before a very dignified official, who scrutinized me with some severity. He listened to what I had to say, and luckily for me, the first inspector did not tell any lies about it, but admitted that I had said I had tobacco and had said that I was going through to Switzerland and mentioned that the tobacco was not concealed, but lay on the top of the trunk. The official then asked me to show my ticket to Switzerland, which I did. He finally came to a decision, which was that I should pay for a man to go across Paris with me and see my trunk registered through to Bern, and that I should pay 15 francs duty on the tobacco, and that I should remember I was getting off very easily.—Detroit Free Press.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

RENTING LAND.

A Term of Years Is Beneficial to Both Owner and Tenant.

In nearly every section local rates, regulations and terms have been established for those who rent or work land on shares; hence there is no need to discuss that point. It is far better for all parties concerned that the contract should extend over a term of years, no matter whether the land be devoted to trucking, grain raising or dairying.

It is a fact that unless the tenant is thoroughly conversant with the actual fertility and capabilities of the soil mistakes of a serious nature will occur, such as sowing field after field to a crop the soil of which is not adapted for it. Of course these mistakes need not or should not occur after one or two years of cultivation—that is, if the manager is an observing man. It is a fact that the successful farmer is the one who studies the character of his land as closely as he does the habits and condition of his domestic animals and knows almost to a certainty what crops this or that field will produce and what kinds of fertilizers can be applied to the best advantage. All these important matters the newcomer has to learn; hence the advantage of a long lease.

The owner is also benefited, as the workman considers it more of a permanent home. The fences and buildings are kept in better repair and minor improvements and conveniences added that in a one or two year lease would not have been made. Landowners are also more kind and interested in a long term tenant than one who migrates yearly, and this yearly moving is destructive to household effects and farming implements of any farmer. The New England Homestead, authority for the foregoing, also advises as follows:

Put the terms of the lease in black and white, no matter how well acquainted the parties may be. Half a day spent in jotting down the important portions of the contract is time well spent and often prevents what might otherwise lead to serious dispute and misunderstanding.

Good Garden Soil.

What is or what is not good garden soil is often a great question. Very few people understand that good soil is one in which the atmosphere can freely circulate. The earth must not allow the air to circulate to such an extent as to lose its moisture, but it must have an abundance of small spaces which will contain small quantities of air before plants will thrive. We sometimes speak of "air plants," but in truth all plants are air plants, no matter whether growing on rocks or trees or whether growing in the earth. Air is of far more consequence to the roots than to the leaves. When, therefore, we have a stiff clay earth to deal with, we make a good soil by applying sand or vegetable matter, which when it rots will leave small spaces in which air may be collected.

It is for the same reason that we crush hard clods, for a hard clod has no air spaces. When broken to pieces—pulverizing is the technical term—we simply give the chance for atmospheric air to spread throughout the whole mass. For the same reason what is known as a wet soil is a bad soil because water drives out the air. There is no air in earth which is water tight. It has been noted in Meehan's Monthly that the use of a hole in the bottom of a flowerpot is not so much to allow the escape of water as it is to permit fresher air to flow in the spaces of the earth when the water leaves it. In the language of gardening, a good soil is one which is perfectly "aerated."

Potato Scab.

A bulletin from the New Jersey station, New Brunswick, tells about many experiments which were carried on last season to determine the effect upon potatoes of lime, sulphur, manure, corrosive sublimate, kainit and sulphate of copper as causing or preventing scab. The result, in a word, is that flour of sulphur, costing from 2 to 3 cents a pound, is, all things considered, the best remedy for scab and soil rot as well that the experiments suggest, and the suggestion is emphatic and convincing. Further trials show that sulphured potatoes have superior keeping qualities. In one series of experiments the sulphur "kept off the scab almost completely when the standard remedy, corrosive sublimate, tested in four strengths, failed absolutely to show any less scab than the untreated plots."

Irrigation by Pumping Plants.

The New England Homestead publishes an article on irrigation by pumping plants. The belief is expressed that "certainly it will pay every grower of fruits and vegetables to study carefully into the cost of irrigation by means of a ram or pump where the gravity method cannot be used. And even for general crops irrigation will often pay. Droughts are too frequent to go uninsured against by any farmer who is doing much business. With the improved hydraulic rams of today or the various engines, windmills, etc., it ought to be possible to obtain at small cost an outfit that would pay for itself during a drought and perhaps be available at other times for other purposes."

Review of the Fertilizer Markets.

The American Agriculturist's review of the fertilizer markets for the past year shows that nitrogen in all forms has ruled considerably lower, that potash salts have been somewhat cheaper and that there has been no great change in the cost of available phosphoric acid. Indications now point to cheaper phosphates and potash salts for the coming year, with a stiff advance in organic nitrogen, especially in the form of cottonseed meal.

THE RIGHTS OF HUSBANDS.

It is a divine privilege to be head of a family, and a man has no right to abuse that privilege.

He has no right to ill use or neglect the woman who took him for "better or worse."

He has no right to scold or terrify his children.

He has no right to quarrel with his daily bread.

He has no right to expect a game dinner diet from a kidney stew allowance.

He has no right to give his wife $2 a week pin money and expect her to pay the gas bill and keep herself and the children well dressed.

He has no right to save his good manners and good humor for company.

He has no right to come home with a hatchet cast of countenance and murder the innocent pleasures of the little unfortunates who call him father.

He has a right to remember that he owes his family everything, and that to deserve the respect and love of his boys and girls and the consideration and loyalty of his wife is glory enough for any man.—Philadelphia Times.

Most copying inks are ferrogallic in their nature and are adapted for use by being highly gummed and having also a portion of sugar in their composition.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

Racine, Feb. 10, 1896.

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$3 80
" Best Spring	3 50
" Rye	3 00
Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 64
Wheat No. 2	63¾
Wheat No. 3	62
Oats	18@ 19
Corn	27@ 28
Barley	32@ 33
Rye	40
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$11 50
Bran, per ton	10 00
Corn meal	14 00
Oats and corn ground	15 00
Produce—	
Butter	16@ 18
Eggs	12@ 14
Cheese	9@ 10
Hay	10 00@ 11 00
Vegetables—	
Apples	$ 60@ 70
Potatoes	20@ 25
Beans	1 10@ 1 20
Onions	30
Meats—	
Beef on foot	$2 40@$3 30
Hogs on foot	3 10@ 4 15
Lard	10
Calves	4 00@ 4 50
Sheep	2 00@ 3 00
Lambs	2 50@ 3 00
Poultry—	
Turkeys	$ 9
Chickens	7
Seed—	
Flax	$ 91@ 92½
Wool—	
Wool	14
Hides—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed per lb	3½c
Green, No. 2 " "	2½c
Cured, No. 1 " "	4c
Cured, No. 2 " "	3c
Calfskin—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	7c
Green, No. 2	5c
Kips—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	5c
Green, No. 2	4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.	

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, Feb. 10, 1896.

Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 64½
No. 2	64½
No. 3	62
Oats	19@ 20
Corn	27½
Barley	35½
Rye	39½
Meats—	
Live Hogs	4 00@ 4 15
Live Beef	2 50@ 3 25
Vegetables—	
Beans	1 10@ 1 15
Potatoes	20@ 25
Produce—	
Butter	15@ 17
Eggs	12@ 13
Cheese	9@ 10
Tallow—	
No. 1	3½
No. 2	2¾

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

New York, Feb. 10.

Money on call nominally [illegible] per cent; prime mercantile paper [illegible] per cent; sterling exchange heavy and lower, with actual business in banker's bills at [illegible] for demand and [illegible] for sixty days; posted rates [illegible]; commercial bills, [illegible].

Silver certificates, [illegible]; no sales; bar silver, [illegible]; Mexican dollars, [illegible].

Government 5's higher; others steady; new 4's registered, 116½; do coupons, 116½; 5's registered, 112½; 5's coupons, 112½; 4's registered, 108; 4's coupons, 109; 2's registered, 95; Pacific 6's of '97, 102.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 10.

The following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—February, opened [illegible], closed [illegible]; May, opened [illegible], closed [illegible]; July, opened [illegible], closed [illegible]. Corn—February, nominal, closed 28c; May, opened [illegible], closed [illegible]; July, opened [illegible], closed [illegible]. Oats—February, opened [illegible], closed [illegible]; May, opened [illegible], closed [illegible]. Pork—February, opened [illegible], closed [illegible]; May, opened [illegible], closed [illegible]. Lard—February, opened [illegible], closed [illegible]; May, opened [illegible], closed [illegible].

Produce: Butter — Extra creamery, [illegible] per lb.; extra dairy, [illegible]; packing stock, [illegible]. Eggs—Fresh stock, [illegible] per dozen. Dressed poultry — Spring chickens, [illegible] per lb.; roosters, [illegible]; turkeys, [illegible]; old hens, [illegible]; ducks, [illegible]; geese, [illegible]. Potatoes—Burbanks, [illegible] per bu. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, [illegible] per bbl. Apples—Fair to choice, [illegible] per bbl. Honey—White clover, 1 lb sections, fancy, [illegible] per lb.; broken comb, [illegible]; extracted, [illegible]. Cranberries, Cape Cod, [illegible] per bbl.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 10.

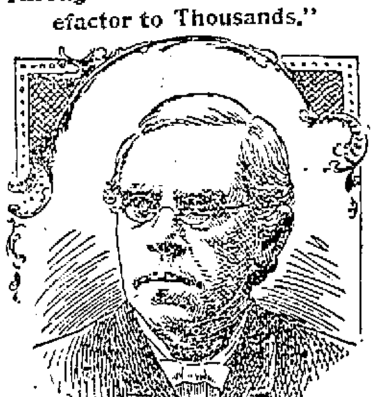
Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock Yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, [illegible]; sales ranged at [illegible] pigs, [illegible] light, [illegible] rough packing, [illegible] mixed, and [illegible] heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 23,000; quotations ranged at [illegible] choice to extra shipping steers, [illegible] good to choice do., [illegible] fair to good, [illegible] common to medium do., [illegible] butchers' steers, [illegible] stockers, [illegible] feeders, [illegible] cows, [illegible] heifers, [illegible] bulls, [illegible] Texas steers and [illegible] veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 20,000; sales ranged at [illegible] westerns, [illegible] Texas, [illegible] natives, and [illegible] lambs.

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."



A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1895, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like never failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it. It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands." A. C. LEHMAN.

Editor and proprietor of DER LANDSMAN.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health......

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

BICYCLES!

SECOND BEST "AD."

What care we for the trouble in Cuba! We are Americans loyal to our country; therefore are discussing the merits of the national wheel

THE GOLDEN ROD.

THE REMINGTON, GOLDEN ROD, TELEGRAM, LEAGUE and CALUMET at

E. GILLETT'S,

Hall Block, Fourth St., RACINE, WIS.

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AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.

107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wi

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

HORSE-SHOEING AND REPAIR WORK solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices satisfactory. Please call and see me. John Albright, Franksville, Wis. june 19wkytf.

FOR RENT—BLACKSMITH AND WOOD REpair shop, with tools and forge. For price consult Wm. Sheard, Kansasville, Wis. jan 6 6tw

First publication Thursday Jan. 9, A. D. 1896.)

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—WISconsin. In the matter of the estate of of Hiram Lee, deceased. In probate.

On reading and filing the petition of James Birchell, administrator of the estate of said deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administered the estate of said deceased and paid part of the funeral expenses of said deceased and expenses of administration, that said estate is insolvent and wholly unable to pay any part of the claims allowed against said estate and praying for the adjustment and allowance of his final account of the receipts and disbursements for and on account of the estate in this matter and for his discharge from his trust herein.

And it is ordered, that said account be examined, adjusted and allowed by this court at a regular term thereof to be held on

Tuesday, the 4th day of February, A. D., 1896,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the judge of said court, in the city of Racine, in said county, and that thereupon such action will be had and order made as to the court may seem proper.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in said county of Racine, and that this order and notice be served upon the attorneys of all persons who have appeared in the proceedings herein, at least twenty days prior to said day of hearing.

Dated, Dec. 27, 1895.

By the court,

E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

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[First publication Jan. 23, 1896.]

COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY—IN THE matter of the last will of Soren J. Hanson, deceased,—In Probate.

On reading and filing the petition of James Peterson, executor of the last will of said deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered the estate of said deceased and paid all debts due from said deceased, his funeral expenses, and expenses of administration, and praying for the adjustment and allowance of his final account of his receipts, and disbursements for and on account of the estate in this matter and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to such person or persons as are by law entitled to the same.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, adjusted and allowed by this Court at a regular term thereof to be held on

Tuesday, the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1896,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said Court, in the City of Racine in said County; and that thereupon the residue of said estate will be at said time and place by the further order or judgment of said Court assigned to such persons as are by law entitled to the same.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day in the "Racine Daily Journal" a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Racine.

And that this order and notice be served upon the attorneys of all persons who have appeared in the proceedings herein, at least twenty days prior to said day for hearing.

Dated Jan. 16th, 1896.

By the Court,

E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

John W. Owen, Atty. 4t

Without Exaggeration on Her Part.

"Young men are so given to exaggeration," said Mrs. Fimble. "The idea of your saying you waited an hour for me! You waited just long enough for me to put on my gloves, and that couldn't have been more than a minute, for you know those gloves are a mile too big for me."—Boston Transcript.

An Englishman in Japan complains of the "perpetual feast of green tea and snails, with nothing but rice and raw fish for a change." No doubt the Japanese would find rare beef and beer equally monotonous.

Our war department cost in 1865, the most expensive year in its history, $1,031,-323,361.

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLIV. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1896.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 7.

ENGLAND DISPLEASED

Success of the Popular Loan Discussed by British Papers.

St. James Gazette Is Afraid That We Will Get Swelled Heads.

Belief Expressed That It Will Make a Solution of the Venezuelan Trouble More Difficult.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Westminster Gazette says the action of President Cleveland in deciding upon a popular loan has been justified. It cannot fail to have the favorable influence, not only in the United States but abroad.

The St. James Gazette says the success of the loan is a useful reminder to Englishmen that in spite of the financial disorders and eccentricities of the administration, the United States is a very rich country and has a great reserve store of wealth among its people. It adds "the success is not wholly hopeful of a prospect of peacefully solving the Venezuelan difficulty and is only too likely to add to the aggressive self-confidence which caused the president's message and the new Olney doctrine to be hailed with so much enthusiasm."

BIDS FOR BONDS.

Morgan Syndicate Will Probably Get the Bulk of the Loan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The work of scheduling and classifying the bids opened yesterday continues to-day. Until the task is completed no definite information is obtainable as to the amounts bid for, or how low the rate will be accepted. The bid of J. P. Morgan and associates will undoubtedly be accepted to a large amount estimated from forty-five to fifty-five millions. Probable however, all legitimate bids above Morgan's 110,6077 will be accepted.

It was expected by the treasury officials that the secretary will be able to exercise some discretion in the acceptance of bids and therefore will be in a position to give preference to parties who agree to obtain their gold from abroad. The fact, however, is that all bids above Morgans must be accepted, precludes the possibility of his discriminating except in rare cases where the bidder has foreign gold enroute and asks a slight extension of time in which to make a deposit.

NO PRIZE FIGHT.

The Catron Bill Against Prize Fighting Goes to the President for Signature.

WASHINTON, Feb. 6.—The Catron anti-prize fight bill has passed the senate. The Senate Indian Committee has authorized a favorable report on Pettigrew's bill for the taxtation of land allotted to Indians in several territorys.

The Catron bill to prohibit prize fighting in federal territory will probably be sent to the president to-morrow. It is considered almost certain that it will be signed promptly by him making it a law and operative immediately. With this law on the statute books the whole government authority, judicial and if necessary, military will be invoked to prevent the prize-fight. While recognizing the probability of the enactment of the Catron bill, army officers feel confident the services of troops will not be called for, believing the law will compel the abandonment of the project to have the fight in the territory.

No promulgation of the new anti-prize fight law is necessary. The law becomes operative the moment it is signed by the president. Under a well established law settled by an opinion of the United States court, any persons violating the provisions on the same day but after it is signed, will be liable to all the penalties of the act.

WILL VOTE AS A UNIT.

Populist United States Senators Caucus on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—In the senate Quay modified his resolution to recommit the tariff bill so as not to include instruction to the committee. At his request it went over until Monday. The Populist senators decided in caucus to vote solidly against recommitting the silver substitute for the tariff bill to the committee on finance. Should the Democrats stand together against Quay's motion the decision of the Populists will insure its defeat.

A MILLION MORE ACRES.

Indian Lands in Minnesota Will Be Thrown Open to Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Red Lake and White Earth Indian reservation, comprising about a million acres of land, forming a part of the old Chippewa reservation in Minnesota, will be opened to settlement May 1. A proclamation will be issued shortly.

"Look here, young fellow," said the gentleman with the waxed mustache to the tramp who was stealthily approaching the vicinity of the free-lunch counter, "if you're at all superstitious, I'd have you know that you are the thirteenth man who has worked that free lunch today."

"Well I guess thirteen is dead unlucky," replied the itinerant; "No. 12 seems to have got the last of it."—Yonkers Statesman.

CONFESSED HIS GUILT.

Scott Jackson Admits He Murdered Pearl Bryan, an Accomplice.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—Scott Jackson, who was arrested last night accused of the murder of Pearl Bryon of Green Castle, Ind., whose headless body was found near Fort Thomas, Ky., last Saturday morning, has confessed his guilt. He implicates Alonzo M. Walling. Walling has also confessed to a knowledge of the murder of the girl, but tries to lay the entire blame on Jackson. But Jackson while admitting his own guilt, makes Walling partly responsible. The satchel which the murdered woman brought here January 9, with blood stains in it, was shown him. He would not quite admit that he had a hand in it, but said it looked as if he had been there.

Jackson said he was afflicted with fainting spells and after they passed away he would become delirious and did not know what he was doing. When a boy in Indianapolis, he said, he sometimes, just after a spell, he would wander around for hours, not knowing what he had done.

In his confession Jackson gives no details of the crime. While he admits that the girl was murdered he intimates a third party committed the crime. His roommate Walling has confessed a knowledge of the crime but only as a go-between. There is no doubt but that Jackson is the principal, and Wm. Wood, arrested at South Bend, now enroute here, is deeply implicated. Letters from Wood to Jackson substantiate this. Nearly all of Wood's letters are about girls and some are unfit for publication. Jackson says Wood is responsible for Pearl Bryan's ruin. She arrived at Cincinnati Tuesday night, January 28, and went to the Indiana house. At her request John Bell notified Jackson. Jackson says she came here to have an abortion performed and implies Walling that procured it. He admits she was killed during an attempt to perform the operation. Neither will specify in his statements how the crime was committed but agree that it was last Firday night.

Another Arrest Made.

SOUTH BEND, IND., Feb. 6.—Will Wood of Green Castle, Ind., was arrested last night on charge of being implicated in the murder of Pearl Bryan, near Fort Thomas, Ky. He started for Cincinnati this morning with detectives. It is alleged he put the girl on the train at Green Castle.

KILLED BY BURGLARS.

A Denver Watchman Detects Thieves and Is Shot Dead.

DENVER, Feb. 6.—W. P. Smith, a watchman, was shot and killed by burglars whom he detected in the act of breaking into a grocery store. The murderers escaped.

SPRING COMPANY FAILS.

Columbia Spring Company of Cleveland Fails for $172,000.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—The Columbia Spring Company, operating in several states, has assigned. Its liabilities are $172,000.

AN OLD SOLDIER SUICIDES.

His Mind Impaired From a Wound Received During the War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—John Shea, a clerk in the record and pension division of the war department and a veteran of the late war, shot himself dead this morning. He was unbalanced mentally from a wound received during the war.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Fred Clow, of Highland Park, Ill., was in the city on business today.

William Knocke is able to be about after a six weeks' siege of sickness.

Mr. F. D. Quinn, of Milwaukee' is in the city on business and will remain a few days.

Dr. F. B. Washburn, who has been laid up with la grippe is able to be out again.

George Bowmann, one of the solid business men of Oshkosh, is in the city visiting his many friends.

Francis Chamberlain, one of Racine's oldest and best known citizens, departed for California today and will be absent several months.

John Roberts will leave for Indiana next week to figure on the cut stone work for a court house to be erected. The job is worth $150,000.

T. D. Allen, one of the best known architects in the country, who has been a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., for years, has just spent a number of weeks with his daughter, Mrs. D. R. Davis. He departed yesterday for Florida to make that state his home.

MARINE

It is not probable that the tug Wau-Bun will run at this port next season. The craft is at a northern port, and when navigation opens will go to Detroit and tow a dredge and scows to the Soo and no doubt will remain in that vicinity during the year. Before going into commission the boat will be given a thorough overhauling.

Will Give a Coffee.

The members of the ladies German society will render a coffee party at Casino hall next Wednesday evening. The ladies are deserving of every success, their objects being to help the poor and worthy persons.

IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

Grand Golden and Silver Jubilee at Burlington Today.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of St. Mary's Church.

Large Delegation From This City and Other Portions of the State—Thomas M. Kearney Delivers the Address of the Day.

BURLINGTON, Wis., Feb. 5.—Burlington presents a gala appearance today. Flags are flying from staffs on the various buildings in the town and village and hundreds of strangers are here from different parts of the state. It is the occasion of a double celebration of more than passing moment, viz: The Golden Jubilee of the St. Mary's church and the Silver Jubilee celebration of St. Eustachius and Sacred Heart societies. Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee; Bishop Messmer, of Green Bay; one hundred priests of Wisconsin; societies from Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Waukesha and other cities are here. Racine is particularly well represented, one hundred and twenty-five arriving at 9 o'clock this morning, on a special train over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. President J. P. Hegner was at the head of the German Catholic Young Men's Association; Henry Broecker, the St. Joseph society; Matt Miller, St. Michael's society; Jerry Voolkers, Sacred Heart society and the St. Joseph No. 2 had a representative also.

Ancient Religious Edifice.

St. Mary's church is probably the most ancient of the religious edifices in Burlington. It was organized in 1841 and is consequently about 54 years old, but it was decided to celebrate the jubilee today in connection with the silver jubilee of the two societies already named. The first members of the congregation came from Detroit, Mich., and were soon joined by Rev. Father Kundig of Milwaukee, and in the same year a small stone church was erected, the first stone structure built in the village. This was used until 1859 when a $10,000 church was built and the name was changed from the St. Boniface to the St. Mary's church. In the same year the new house was dedicated by the lamented Archbishop Henni. There were 100 members and Rev. Father Wisbauer became pastor. The latter church was used until three years ago when the present beautiful church was built at a cost of $36,000 and it is considered the model church edifice in Wisconsin. The interior has just been decorated at a cost of $3,500. It stands on the McHenry road. In connection is a $5,000 parsonage, a school house and a hall and other needed buildings. Rev. Father Jacobs is the present pastor. Its membership all told will reach nearly 1,000 and there are half a dozen different societies in connection, the principal ones being the two which celebrate the silver jubilee today.

Salute of Fifty Guns.

The celebration of day was opened with the firing of a salute of fifty guns, denoting the number of years of existence of the church. At 7:15 o'clock solemn high mass was celebrated at the church, the interior of which was decorated with evergreens, flowers, etc., by Rev. Theodore Jacobs, pastor of the church, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Father C. Gratschmidt, in German.

At 9:30 o'clock a procession was formed at the St. Eustachius hall. That society, Sacred Heart society, twenty-five little boys decorated in silver, headed by the Burlington Cornet band, marched to the depots to welcome the visiting delegations from Milwaukee, Racine and other places. All marched to the church, where pontifical high mass was celebrated by Archbishop Katzer and Rev. William G. Miller of Waukesha, preached a sermon in the English language and Rev. James Kuemper, of Sheriff's Mound, Ia., preached in German.

The music was by the St. Celia choir, male chorus, Burlington cornet band and the large church organ pealed forth its rich tones.

An adjournment was taken for dinner and sightseeing, and at 2:30 the St. Mary's School hall was packed, a programme having been arranged. It was in conformity with the two celebrations.

Address by Mr. Kearney.

An address of welcome was made by Mr. Frank G. Kline, president of the St. Eustachius society, and Thomas M. Kearney of Racine made the principal address of the afternoon. A history of the church prepared by Rev. Father Jacobs was read and was very interesting. There were addresses by old members of the church, visiting clergymen and others; also vocal and instrumental music, etc.

The whole will conclude with a grand concert at St. Mary's hall this evening. The programme will embrace music, singing, recitations, etc., and thus will close the grandest and most interesting event in the history of Burlington Catholicism.

Real Estate.

Report comes from the village of Union Grove today that James Anderson sold his farm north of that village for $100 an acre, and purchased the David Hurn farm south of the Grove for $75 an acre.

BURIED UNDER BRICK.

Brick Building in New York Blown Down—Three Men Buried.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 6.—A brick building on Second avenue was blown down this morning. James Quigley, Michael Mahoney and a man named Simonds were buried in ruins. Firemen and police are clearing away the debris.

SLAVE TRADERS ROUTED.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Advices from Blatyre say that Sikhs under British officers routed the slave traders in British Central Africa. Fourteen chiefs were captured.

RAMPOLLA'S RESIGNATION.

ROME, Feb. 6.—The report that Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of state, had resigned owing to serious differences with the pope, is authoritatively denied.

BRITISH GIVE IN.

Great Britain Yields to Brazil in the Island of Trinidad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Heralds Rio Janeiro special says the British minister has received a dispatch ordering him to recognize the sovereignty of Brazil in the Island of Trinidad. It is probable that Brazil will permit great Britain to establish a big coal station on the island and land a cable there.

Denied By England.

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 6.—It is semi-officially denied here this afternoon that the government of Great Britain has recognized the island of Trinidad as a Brazilian possession. It is further stated that the situation of affairs regarding the claims to ownership of lands is unchanged.

Wants the Roster Printed.

Captain George E. Smith of this city is circulating a petition among the veterans throughout the state, appealing to Gov. Upham for the printing of the long delayed roster of Wisconsin soldiers. The roster scandal of the last state administration is still fresh in the minds of the people, especially grand army men. "Gen." Joe Doe of Janesville, Ex-Gov. Peck and several more big guns so manipulated a deal at the time that nearly $100,000 of the state's money was to be expended for the printing of the roster. It has not been printed but the copy still remains in the adjutant general's office at Madison, untouched.

Sneak Thieves.

Sneak thieves made a raid on the court house Tuesday afternoon and stole the goods and chattels of the gentlemen who is painting the interior of the building. A coat belonging to Matt Zimmers was taken; H. G. Nelson lost a pair of gloves and a pipe and tobacco, and Henry Morse missed a pair of gloves. The property was in the collar and was not missed until one of the party went down after pipe and tobacco.

Were Honored.

The members of the eighth grade of the Lincoln school felt very much honored yesterday at having a visit from J. T. Buckley.

Mr. Buckley is one of those men who fought in the conflict between the Kearsarge and the Alabama, which took place off the coast of France in 1864. He gave an interesting account of the engagement and showed the class some curious and interesting relics.

Horse Thief.

There is a horse thief at the Kenosha county jail. He gives the name of Frank Camden and was brought in from the town of Randall by Deputy Sheriff Smith. He had been given a preliminary hearing before Justice Rasch of that town and is now bound over to the circuit court to answer to the charge of stealing a horse from Leo Herrick.

Will Issue a Paper.

At a meeting of the Danish Young Peoples association held Tuesday evening it was decided to establish a weekly publication to be known as the "Prenead." It will be entirely devoted to the work of the association and to matters pertaining to its welfare. H. G. Hansen was elected president; Nels Hansen vice-president and Jens Jensen reporter.

Committee Meeting.

The committee appointed by the Board of Education to investigate into the question of changing the school districts on the west and north sides, will hold a meeting this evening. A special meeting of the Board will be called to hear their report.

Lady Assaulted.

A young lady was walking across Fourth street bridge last night when an unknown man assaulted her. She screamed and ran into the dye works of Alderman Hoyle and told her story. Alderman Hoyle hurried out but was unable to find the assailant.

Examined the Registered.

Policeman Shumacher under instructions of Secretary Heimstreet of the State board of Pharmacy visited all the drug stores in the city and examined the liquor and poison registers. He found that all were O. K., and will fill out blanks and send the same to Secretary Heimstreet.

Will Donate a Medal.

Charles Lovell has decided to donate a handsome medal for the Boy's Brigade. It will be awarded to the best drilled member on or about the first day of July.

IN SOCIAL CIRCLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Dietrich Entertain.

Delightful Evening With E. L. Casterton.

Tennyson Club Party—The Boy's Brigade Dance—Wedding Reception—Numerous Other Parties.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Dietrich entertained the Old Whist club last evening with a cinch party at her beautiful house on Main street. Mrs. F. W. McAnanny took ladies first prize, and Mr. McAnanny first gentleman's prize. Among those present were the following gentlemen with their wives: Wackerhagen, Carpenter, McAnanny, Belden, Frank, Korst, Morey, Clifford, Van Arsdale, Cahoon, S. S. Rogers, Will Raymond; Messrs. Whitford, Naylor, Allen, Mrs. Trux, and Messrs. Frank Miller, Joe and Andrew Dietrich, and Harry Van Arsdale.

Delightful Evening.

A most delightful time was had last evening at the residence of E. L. Casterton, by the members of the Library and Debating society of the E. D. Casterton commercial school. The following programme was carried out by the young people: Proverbs, members of the society; reading, E. D. Casterton; piano solo, Miss H. Williamson; recitation, Mr. George Murphy; piano solo, Mr. F. A. Olson; Recitation, Miss H. Williamson; vocal solo, Charles Kounack, music by the members of the society.

After the programme refreshments were served and enjoyed by all. At a late hour all departed, voting Mr. Casterton a most royal entertainer. Among those present were the following: Misses Lydia Dana, Ida Trall, Laura Jones, Maude Schmerler, Helen Williamson, Lulu Reid, F. Parks; Messrs F. A. Olson, Charles Lathrop, E. H. Loet, W. Shultz, George Murphy, Charles Kounack, John Vanderberger, Mr. Van Vleit, A. Williams, Charlos Meyers, Haas, and Daniel and Walter Casterton.

Tennyson Club Party.

The Tennyson club, one of the most social organizations in the city, gave a pleasant dancing party at Judd's hall, corner of Main and Fourths streets last evening. There were about seventy couples present and Prof. Gilman's orchestra furnished the music. All of the latest dances were on the programme and many of the ladies were attired in rich and stylish costumes. The arrangement committee did all in their power to make the event pleasant and succeeded admirable. At midnight a supper was served and it was early this morning when the festivities came to a close. A history of this popular club, with the names of officers, was recently chronicled in these columns.

Their First Party.

The members of the Boys' brigade gave their first dancing party at Armory hall last evening and it was a success in every way. The little folks showed that they could arrange and carry out a dancing social and have as good a time as the older folks. Captain Herman and his assistants were on hand and did the honors to perfection. There was a large number of couples present and they danced to the strains of Schutte's orchestra, enjoyed a nice supper and had a good time all around. There are about thirty-five in the brigade and they show marked ability in drill. Everybody will wish the little folks success in everything they undertake and last evening was a good beginning.

At 9 o'clock the little fellows gave an exhibition drill and it was fine. The applause was so great that the little fellows had to respond.

Wedding Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Beaugrand gave a wedding reception last evening at the home of James R. Beaugrand on Milwaukee avenue. A limited number of friends were present and the hours were spent in singing, dancing, etc. Refreshments were also served.

Pleasant Surprise.

On Tuesday evening of this week a pleasant surprise and leap year party was tendered Miss Lached of Mt. Pleasant. It was a most delightful affair and according to the statement of the young man present many of the girls declared that they were going to be old maids.

The Otto Wolff.

The new scow being built by James Cape & Son when completed will be named the Otto Wolff in honor of the driver of the chemical fire apparatus.

Largest in the Market.

Patterns are being made at the J. I. Case T. M. Co., for a 350 horse power gas engine. Although made for 350 horse power the actual power will be over 400 horse power. When manufactured it will be the largest engine of the kind in the world. At present the demand for the engine is inouse from every part of the country.

It is said that a sensitive actor who couldn't sit in a kitchen where a kettle was hissing was finally killed by a burst of applause.

A South side man who married because the woman of his choice made excellent biscuits, has just discovered that the baker supplied them.

BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

To Be Commenced Against Mrs. Kaltenbach for Damages.

Several weeks ago John Kaltenbach was arrested at Milwaukee by Sheriff Pugh and brought to this city on charge of deserting his wife. He was put under bonds to pay $6 per week for her support.

Now Mrs. Kaltenbach, or her friends, have consulted attorney's with a view of commencing suit for damages against the mother of Mr. Kaltenbach on charge of having defamed the character of the wife. It is said that the suit will be for $5,000. Papers have not yet been filed, but probably will be in a few days.

FORFEITED HIS BAIL.

Detective Cowie of Kenosha Arson Fame Fails to Show Up.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Frederick G. Cowie, a bogus insurance inspector, forfeited his bonds today in the kidnapping case against him, and a capias is now out for him. Cowie was indicted with Bernard Rosenau and a man named Alexander for kidnapping Bernard H. Hoeffer last October in connection with the Kenosha mattress factory arson case. The other defendants are also missing and their bonds have been declared forfeited.

PEST IS SPREADING.

George Smith, an Indian Boy, Sick With Small-Pox at Waukesha.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 6.—Small-pox has broken out in the State Industrial School for Boys in this city. George Smith, an Indian boy, 17 years old, who was sent to the school from La Crosse last August complained on Monday that he was not feeling well. He was placed in the hospital and Dr. E. L. Bullard at once declared the boy had small-pox. Dr. Wingate, the secretary of the state board of health saw the boy today, and he was removed to the pest house on the industrial school grounds, where he will receive the best care. There were only a few boys in the hospital and every effort will be made to prevent the spread of the disease. All the boys in the school were vaccinated a year ago, and Dr. Bullard telegraphed to Milwaukee for 100 fresh vaccine points, and will vaccinate all the boys now in the school without delay.

George Smith, the sick boy, was convicted of murder at La Crosse, but owing to his extreme youth was sent to the Industrial school instead of the penitentiary. Superintendent Hart says he has been one of the best boys in the school. When he first came to the school he could not read, but has applied himself to his books with excellent results.

The origin of the disease, according to Supt. Hart, is unknown. Young Smith has not been outside of the grounds of the industrial school. There are about 300 boys now in the school. A short time ago more than fifty were released on parole.

ACCIDENTS.

John Smith of Mead street fell last night and broke his arm. Dr. A. L. Buchan was called to attend the case.

A little child of Charles Petersen fell down stairs at its Milwaukee street home and broke its nose.

MATRIMONIAL.

Stafford-Jones.

Last night at the parsonage of the Second M. E. church, in the presence of only a few witnesses, William Herbert Jones and Miss Edith H. Stafford, both of Chicago, were united in marriage by Rev. Charles S. Lane.

Bosbek—Pestulka.

Yesterday afternoon Justice Morey united in marriage Mary Bosbek and John Pestulka. Both are of Racine county.

A Short Convention Assured

Next to New York, Chicago is the most convenient convention city. It is in the line of news service, has direct communication with the great world's centers of intelligence, and ampler accomodations for strangers. One can eat, drink and sleep in Chicago, even in June.

But of all the candidates for the convention, St. Louis is easily the most unavailable. The choice of that hotbed of Bourbonism, prejudice, and political rancor is really the worst that could have been made. There is nothing to eat or drink in St. Louis. The hotel accomodation is contracted, and except where it is lavish, is primitive. The climate is detestable. The thermometer is pretty certain to be in the hundreds when the convention meets. And when St. Louis is hot, it is hotter and more cruelly hot than any place in the world. The air, except for its furnace-like vibrations, staggers as in a bowl. There is no relief to be had, except in such potations as infuriate the nerves and excite the mind. It is a good enough place for a Democratic convention, doubtless, but the worst in the country for Republicans. The delegates will be glad to cut their deliberations short and escape as speedily as possible. That is the chief recommendation of St. Louis.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

New Buildings.

Architect D. R. Davis is pretty busy for this season of the year. He has made plans for a $6,000 residence to be built for H. P. Swenson; a $2,000 home for John O. Jones; plans are also to be made for a $5,000 residence for John Roberts; also plans for a store and other buildings.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Interesting Card Sent Out By Miss Stearns of Milwaukee.

Miss Lulu Stearns of Milwaukee has sent out the following card which will be of interest to Racine people interested in the organization of a public library:

Wisconsin Free Library Association—There is a growing movement in favor of establishing free libraries in Wisconsin. In nearly every town which lacks such an institution the great mass of citizens deplore the loss of its privileges. Notwithstanding the prevalence of this sentiment comparatively few libraries are being permanently established, because (1) people do not know how to direct this sentiment to advantage, and (2) because many such movements have resulted in failure on account of misdirected effort.

The Wisconsin Library association and all friends of the library movement will hold a conference at Racine, Wis., on March 12 and 13, 1896. One session will be devoted to matters of library economy, with a special reference to the smaller libraries. At another session, the library problems of our state will be discussed and the needs of our farming communities especially dwelt upon. On Thursday evening, March 12, Mr. J. N. Larned, of Buffalo, N. Y., ex-president of the American Library association, will speak on "The Mission and Missionaries of Books." Mr. Larned is one of the foremost librarians of the world and his lecture cannot fail to arouse enthusiasm in the library movement in our state. This lecture is tendered by the Wisconsin Free Library commission. In addition to the programme offered there will be exhibits of the latest library appliances, books, model catalogues, etc. If sufficient attendance is assured, an effort will be made to obtain reduced railroad rates. To this end kindly notify the undersigned at your earliest convenience if you wish to attend this conference. Programmes and all necessary information will be furnished by the secretary of the association and commission, Miss Lutie E. Stearns, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.

EARLY OPENING.

It Is Predicted That Navigation Will Open Early This Year.

The mill managers are anticipating a very early opening of navigation this season, and it looks as if the weather man will grant them their wish. This is the first time in a number of years that the lake has been clear of ice at this late season and if a cold snap should set in now the crust of ice formed on the lake by the latter part of April would be comparatively light. At the Soo the ice is not near as thick as it was this time a year ago, which is pleasing news to the shippers. There has always been more difficulty with the ice at the Soo than at the head of the lakes. Last season, as will be remembered, the ice had left the head of the lake several weeks before it had disappeared from the Soo.

The mills are not running at full capacity just now, but they are doing a better business than they did this time a year ago or the corresponding time two years ago. The foreign trade is fairly good and the millers are selling at fair margins.

ANOTHER ELECTRIC ROAD.

Work Is Going on in a Most Satisfactory Manner and Seems an Assured Success.

While the Milwaukee street railway company was in the hands of Receivers Payne and Sheldon, says the Kenosha News, the plans have been maturing in the minds of the bondholders of that company for the construction of the proposed road to Chicago, and it has been the intention for some time to begin work on the new road shortly after the organization of the new company, which is to operate the lines of the Milwaukee street railway company that were sold last Wednesday.

The route for the road, it is stated on good authority, has been surveyed and the necessary arrangement made for the terminal facilities in Chicago.

Alexander W. Lynn, the superintendant of construction for the Milwaukee street railway company, has had the plans for the proposed road in his possession for some time, it is claimed, and has made estimates of the cost of building both a single or a double track road from Milwaukee, or more properly speaking, from Cudahy to the Chicago city limits.

It is stated that the proposed double track road from Milwaukee to Chicago, together with that of its equipments and the necessary stations, will be $2,200,000.

It is the intention to establish stations at St. Francis, Cudahy, South Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukegan, Lake Bluff, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Evanston and at many other smaller places between Miwaukee and Chicago. It has been figured by some of the promotors that a road will pay well on a 75-cent fare from here to Chicago, and a fare of $1.25 for a return trip.

The plans which have been prepared for the guidance of Superintendent Lynn provide for an elevated road through some of the towns, but it is claimed that even with such construction the cost would not exceed $2,200,000. This will leave about $30,000 per mile for the cost of construction, equipment and the necessary right-of-way, which is more than adequate for such a purpose, where it is not necessary to buy expensive terminal facilities in Chicago.

Miss Carey Resigns.

Miss Kate Carey, one of the most efficient and popular school teachers in the city, has resigned her position at the Fourth ward school. It is believed that Miss Cary will accept a far more lucrative position in Chicago.

AN ARTIST IN CRIME.

BY RODRIGUES OTTOLENGHI

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[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Barnes looked around and was amazed to find that the only door in the room opened on the hall. The story told by his man was thus an impossibility. A thought came to him quickly, and he said:

"You have changed to another room since then. You were at that time in No. 234."

"And this is number 342, a floor higher up. 'But you are wrong. I have not changed my room. I will explain how your man has made this mistake. I knew when I came here that your spy had probably followed me. I was fined of espionage. This is what I did. I registered and was given No. 234. I was shown to the room and at once sent for the clerk. When he came up, I asked for another room and desired him not to make any change on the register, as I had an inquisitive friend who would not hesitate to walk right up if he knew what room I was in. I explained that I wished to avoid him. My request was granted. I suppose your man asked for a room near that of his "friend, Mr. Mitchel." The clerk at once thought him to be the man whom I wished to avoid and gave him a room next to 234, which of course satisfied him, and I am sure pleased me as well."

Mr. Barnes was supremely disgusted, especially as during the interview he had become thoroughly satisfied that Mr. Mitchel was really sick and troubled with a bad cough. He returned to New York puzzled.

CHAPTER XII.

THE HISTORY OF THE RUBY.

During the next two weeks there were numerous references to the ruby robbery in the daily papers. Interviews were published purporting to have been held with every one of note who had been present. The police were twitted with their inability to discover the thief. The detectives from the central office came and went mysteriously, and were silent to all questioners, the while maintaining an expression which plainly said, "We could and we would." One or two persons were even arrested, only to be promptly discharged when brought before the committing magistrates. So that interest in the affair soon died out. Another crime occurred, and all New York had something else to talk of. The Remsen ruby was forgotten by the masses.

Mr. Barnes, however, thought of little else. He racked his brain for a promising starting point, and the more he thought the more he was tempted to make a trip to New Orleans to unravel this, as he had many other mysteries, "from the other end." Yet he hated to leave the scene where were the chief actors in the drama, and as he felt certain the principal in one or all of the crimes. At last he resolved to make a move, hoping little from it, yet unwilling longer to rest actually idle in this case. He wrote the following letter:

Mr. Arthur Randolph:

DEAR SIR—Since you have engaged me to undertake to prove that Mr. Mitchel himself stole the ruby on the night of the festival, I presume that you will consent to give me some assistance in the matter. In the first interview that I had with you you may recall that you stated that your friend, in your opinion, is somewhat insane on the subject of celebrated jewels. You said, in effect, that if he were pressed a little on this line he would drift off into the narration of tales of robbery and crimes committed to obtain them. I would much like to hear Mr. Mitchel talk up on his hobby, but, as you know, he is on the defensive with me. Can you in some way arrange to have a talk with him yourself and draw him out, while I should be secreted where I could overhear the conversation? I should wish you to mention the loss of the ruby—to suggest, if not charge outright that he himself has taken the gem, and when he denies it, as he surely will, ask him whether there is any peculiar story connected with it—that is, whether it has ever been stolen before. From such a conversation I might get a hint which, seeming as nothing to you, might be valuable to me. Will you do this? Remember you yourself said that "all is fair," etc.

Yours truly, J. BARNES.

In reply to this he received a note asking him to meet Mr. Randolph at his club on the following evening.

The next afternoon Mr. Mitchel called at the Hoffman House and went up to the room occupied by Mr. Thauret, finding that gentleman at home. Mr. Thauret advanced to meet him, and the two shook hands cordially.

"Thauret," began Mr. Mitchel, "I want to talk to you seriously about that jewel robbery."

"I am all attention," said Mr. Thauret, lighting a cigarette and dropping into a comfortable rocking chair.

"To begin with, let me recapitulate. I will go back to our partnership arrangement. You and I became in a way secret partners, or perhaps 'gambling pals' would be more accurate. At that time I agreed to furnish the capital for our operations up to a certain point. I believe I have done so, in spite of the fact that our losses have been rather heavy and the further fact that you confidentially told me that you had a method or a system by which losses could be avoided, or at least controlled. Am I accurate?"

"Quite so, my friend. You have proved your self an admirable silent partner, since you have allowed me to have my own way, paying the bills and asking no questions till now. Am I to understand that the losses annoy you, and that you wish an explanation?"

"You may give me one in a moment. There is another point. You promised to drop Adrian Fisher."

"Well?"

"You have not done so. I requested you to wear the Ali Baba costume the other night, and yet you chose to give it to Fisher. Why?"

"It will be more simple to explain about the losses first and come to Fisher later. As you perhaps know, that detective Barnes has chosen to place a spy at my heels. Under the circumstances I thought it wise to play the spy upon my spy. Several times I have gone to the club and then placed myself where I could watch my man. In this way I soon discovered that he had become intimate with one of the club servants. One day I called this fellow, and partly by threatening to have him discharged, but mainly by using money, I got out of him what the detective was asking about me. This was chiefly whether I lose or win when I play cards. I found that the result of every game that I played was being reported. Consequently after that I made it a rule to lose."

"To lose my money!"

"To lose our money, since we are partners. You are simply advancing the funds till I get remittances from Paris. You have my I O U's. If you are tired of the arrangement, I will pay you at once, though it would be inconvenient."

"No. The money is of no consequence. But tell me why did you think it best to lose?"

"It is very simple. From the fact that the detectives are investigating this point it is evident that they have heard of the winnings which I made when Fisher played with me. They may have concluded that I am a card sharper. I wish to dispel that idea."

"Naturally. But now tell me about Fisher. What has this to do with him?"

"As you know, I did not design to attend the festival. You went to Philadelphia, were taken ill and sent me a letter asking me to take your place and wear your dress, which I was to obtain by presenting your note to the costumer. I did this, fully intending to carry out your wishes."

"Then how was it that Fisher wore my costume?"

"I was coming to that. Just before leaving for the affair who should call here but the costumer, who informed me that a man had been to his place and had catechised him about me, explaining that he was a detective hunting down a celebrated criminal. He showed the fellow your note. Afterward he regretted having done so and came to notify me, as he expressed it, 'so that I might not get into any trouble.' I saw at once that this meant that Barnes would be at the festival, or at any rate one of his men."

"You were right in that. He was there."

"Yes, but I was not sure of it till after the robbery, when all unmasked. He wore one of the Forty Thieves dominos, and I failed to see through the disguise. With the knowledge thus obtained I determined to have some amusement at the expense of the great detective, and decided to wear one of the dominos instead of your dress. It was essential, however, that some one should impersonate Ali Baba in order that the tableaus might not be interrupted. Fisher was the only man I could ask to assume the role. He acquiesced, and that is all there was to that. I have not taken him up again, I assure you."

"Very good. That is satisfactory. You must pardon my questioning; but, after all, I did not understand and had a right to do so. Tell me, were you near when the robbery occurred? Did you see it done?"

"I must have been near, but I did not see it. I was awaiting to kiss the hand of the Scheherezade when Mr. Barnes suddenly cried out that a robbery had been committed and ordered masks off. I slipped out of my domino and went to him as soon as the lights were on."

"You might have suggested to him to search everybody, as he did on the train."

"By George, that is just what I did, but he declined. I guess that train experience made him dubious as to the value of that sort of thing."

At this both men laughed heartily, as though enjoying the discomfiture of the detective.

"It seems," said Mr. Mitchel, "that Barnes suspected that the ruby was to be stolen and informed Mr. Rawlston early in the evening that there would be thieves in the audience."

"Did he indeed? Too bad that, with all his shrewdness, he was not able to catch the thief or thieves rather, eh?"

Once more they both laughed. Then Mr. Mitchel suggested that they should go to the club, and thither they went. Upon entering the doorkeeper informed Mr. Mitchel that Mr. Randolph was in the parlor and desired to see him. He and Mr. Thauret therefore went into the great reception room. Mr. Randolph arose as they appeared.

"Good evening, Randolph," said Mr. Mitchel. "You wish to see me?"

"Oh, nothing special. I came in to dine here and told the doorman to send you to me in case you should turn up. I wanted company, that is all."

"Don't like to eat alone, eh?"

"That is it. Eating is a nuisance, made tolerable only by good companionship. Mr. Thauret, shall I have a place set for you also?"

"If you desire, I shall be most happy," said Mr. Thauret.

"Very well," said Mr. Randolph. "I will attend to it. I have some letters to write now, if you will excuse me. Meet me promptly at 7 in the private dining room."

Mr. Randolph left the apartment and went to the floor above. Here he joined Mr. Barnes, who was awaiting him.

"Well," said the detective, "can you manage it?"

"Everything is arranged. Mitchel is here, and he has brought Thauret with him. I don't understand the intimacy that has sprung up between those two, but that is not to the point. They will dine with me in our private dining room. I shall arrange that our meal shall be served at a table immediately the large portiere that separates the private dining room from the main saloon. I shall also order a dinner for you at a table just on the other side of the curtain. If you have good ears, you should hear all that passes with little difficulty."

"I am satisfied with your arrangement and shall undoubtedly be able to hear at least the greater part of what occurs."

"Very well. Now go to the library, and at the farther end, hidden behind a newspaper file, you will be safe from the observation of prying eyes. Promptly at 7 I and my guests will take our seats. Five minutes later your own place will be in readiness, and you can take it in safety."

Mr. Barnes followed these instructions, and Mr. Randolph went to the dining room to perfect his arrangements. At 7, on the minute, he was joined by his invited guests, and the three sat at table. Shortly after the noise of dishes on the other side of the portiere indicated that Mr. Barnes was being served.

About the third course Mr. Randolph endeavored to lead the conversation in the desired direction.

"I trust," said he, addressing Mitchel, "that you have entirely recovered from that unfortunate illness that prevented you from attending the affair at Rawlston's?"

"Oh, yes!" said Mitchel. "It was but a temporary matter. The only serious result was that I was kept from the festival. I think I might have saved Miss Remsen from the annoyance of losing her ruby."

"But, Mitchel," said Mr. Randolph, "while of course one does not like to lose so valuable a gem, at the same time you can safely replace it."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, you have so many jewels. Do you know I was saying only recently that any one who, like you, would hoard up rare gems, keeping them locked in a vault where no one can see them, is in a way insane. I was glad when you gave that ruby to Miss Remsen, and took it as a symptom of returning lucidity that you should unearth one of your hidden treasures. I have no doubt that you have others like it buried in some corner of your safe. Why not get one out and present it to the lady?"

"You are mistaken, Randolph. I cannot so easily produce a mate to that ruby."

"Why not? Was there anything peculiar about it?"

"Yes, but we will not talk of it."

This curt way of dismissing the subject was a surprise to Mr. Randolph, for however little Mr. Mitchel cared to show his gems he had never before been unwilling to embrace any opportunity to talk about them. Mr. Randolph started in a new direction, remembering the hints of the detective.

"Mitchel," said he, "I would almost be willing to wager that you not only can give Miss Remsen as good a ruby, but that you could actually give her the same one."

"I hope to do so," was the quiet reply.

"You don't understand me. I mean that I half believe that your sickness in Philadelphia was all a farce; that you came over and yourself stole the gem."

"Indeed? And what leads you to such a preposterous deduction?"

"I think that this is your way of endeavoring to win your wager. I think that no one but yourself could have taken the pin from Miss Remsen's hair, as for no one else would she have submitted."

"Randolph, your repeated allusions to Miss Remsen in this connection, and especially your insinuation that I would ask her to be an accomplice in such a piece of duplicity, and that she would consent, are distasteful to me in the extreme. If you will pardon my saying so, it is a poor entertainment to offer a guest."

"Oh, I meant no offense, old man, I assure you! We will drop the subject, of course."

This was followed by a silence. Mr. Randolph was at his wits' end to find a way to force Mr. Mitchel to talk. He felt that nothing had been accomplished. Mr. Barnes, however, thought differently, for he had at last come to a positive conclusion. From Mr. Mitchel's tone of voice and the words of his last speech the detective felt certain that whatever part Mr. Mitchel himself may have played in the robbery Miss Remsen was innocent. He also wondered whether the conversation would now drift back to the ruby. Perhaps it would not have done so had not Mr. Thauret, who, up to this point, had scarcely spoken during the progress of the meal, once more broached the subject.

"I beg pardon, Mr. Mitchel," said he, "but your remark just now, that there is something special about the lost ruby, has greatly excited my curiosity. Unless you have some private reason for not doing so, I beg that you will tell us the history of the gem, if it has one."

There was a pause, during which Mr. Mitchel looked at his plate and seemed as though studying a problem. Mr. Randolph was delighted that Mr. Thauret had come to his assistance in this unexpected way, and as he observed Mr. Mitchel's hesitation it seemed to him that there was a contest going on in his mind between a powerful desire to talk on his hobby and some prudential whisper that silence would be better. The detective also waited with some anxiety, a piece of a sweetbread on his fork, carried but half way to his pledge me that you will not repeat what I say. This only because I do not wish to attain the enviable reputation of being a romancer, as I certainly should if some reporter should hear and publish the story now while the loss of the gem is fresh in the memory of all."

The story.

The pledge was given, and Mr. Mitchel continued:

"That you might better appreciate this stone, I might begin with a dissertation on rubies, explaining to you the difference between the true oriental gem, which is rare of any magnitude, and the poorer specimens, known as spinels. However, you would only accuse me of ventilating knowledge which has come to me through the study of my hobby. I will come at once to the story of the lost jewel. Just where it was first found is not accurately known, and of its earlier history I can only tell you what has been told me. You may believe as much or as little as you like. The history then begins with the finding of Moses in the bulrushes and the subsequent gift to him of this ruby by the daughter of Pharaoh. Thus we hear of it first in the royal house of the Egyptians. There was another gem, the exact counterpart to it. This Pharaoh had among his treasures and wore upon state occasions. With the exodus of Moses and the Israelites the ruby passed out of Egypt. From that time for many centuries its history is not marked by any great event, save that we learn that it was kept by the high priests of the synagogue and so passed down from generation to generation. One odd fact I must not forget. The deep red color, as you know, is the most prized. The color of this ruby at the present time is the most perfect in existence. Yet, so the story goes, at first the matched pair of gems were of a pale rose color."

"Do you mean us to believe," interrupted Mr. Randolph, "that the color has deepened with time?"

"I do not ask you to believe anything. But it is not time that is supposed to have improved the color. With the conquest of Jerusalem this jewel fell into the hands of the Romans, and so in time came into the possession of Cæsar. In his courtship of Cleopatra he soon discovered that extraordinary woman's passion for resplendent jewels, and he was audacious enough to present it to her. Fearing that this might be readily traced to him when the jewel was missed, as it would surely be, he told her secretly of his purpose and then tied it about the neck of a pigeon, which flew with it directly to the palace of Cleopatra, who awaited the arrival of the bird on the rooftops. The pigeon, when nearly home, was attacked by a hawk, and Cleopatra ordered one of her archers to slay the larger bird with his arrow. This the man attempted, but struck the pigeon, which fell, bleeding and dead, at the queen's feet. She at once removed the gem, which was covered with blood and dyed with it a rich red."

"But, Mr. Mitchel," said Mr. Thauret, "surely a ruby could not absorb blood?"

"It is the history of the gem." Mr. Mitchel spoke in so odd a tone that one almost thought that, carried away by his love of precious stones, he had imbibed some of the superstition connected with them. He spoke as though he believed the tale. Mr. Barnes began to understand what Mr. Randolph had meant when he said that perhaps the desire to possess a rare stone might tempt this gentleman to commit a crime. Mr. Mitchel continued:

"I need not follow the story of Cleopatra. It is too well known. But there is an incident that has not been written in the general history of her career. There was an Egyptian priest who was madly in love with her, and in a moment of impulse he dared to tell her of his attachment one day when alone with her. She seemed slightly amused at his ardor, and asked what he, a poor priest, could offer her, who had rich rulers at her feet. In desperation he answered that he could give his life. The queen laughed and said: 'That is mine already. But you priests claim to be all wise. Find me the mate to my great ruby and perhaps I will listen to your love pleadings.' To her intense surprise the man replied: 'That I could do if I dared. The gem which you have has but returned to its proper place. It was once Pharaoh's. He also had the mate to it, which from him descended through kings to Rameses the Great. It is buried in his coffin.' 'Get it for me,' was the terse reply of Cleopatra, given now as a command rather than a request.

"In fear the priest went into the pyramid and stole the jewel. When he presented it to Cleopatra, she cried out at him: 'What fool's trick is this? Do you think this pale stone a match to mine?' The priest explained that hers had been dyed red in the blood of the pigeon. 'Ah, so!' she replied. 'Then this one shall be also a richer red. You promised me your life once. I claim it, and in your blood this stone shall be steeped till it matches the other in color.' She carried out her threat, and the two stones were once more mates."

"What an absurdity!" exclaimed Mr. Randolph.

"Do not say so," said Mr. Thauret. "We cannot tell what may happen in this world."

"The next change of owners was when Cleopatra killed herself. One of her handmaidens stole the two rubies, but she herself was taken, a slave, to Rome and sold. Her purchaser discovered the rubies, took them from her, and then secretly murdered her, lest she might tell that he had them. From this time on they have gone by the name of the 'Egyptian gems.' I need not give you the whole list of robberies and murders that have been connected with the two stones, though I have the written record complete, with names of all the victims. Suffice it to say that for years no one was the gainer by getting possession of them. They have always been impossible to sell until I bought this one, which is the first time either ever was offered honestly in the market. Before this each new owner had obtained the jewels either by theft or murder and dared not admit that he had them. Another curious thing is that no one has ever succeeded in hiding the jewels so that they could not be found. They have been secreted between the stones of a wall, they have been sewed under the hide of an ass and hidden in other equally obscure places, yet always the next thief has found and taken them."

"Ah, that is interesting!" said Mr. Thauret. "But tell us frankly, since we are pledged not to repeat what we hear, do you suppose there is any power inherent in the stone which attracts persons to their discovery?"

"I cannot say, but that is one of the claims. This seems to be susbtantiated by recent events too."

"How so?"

"Well, my usual interest in large gems led me to police headquarters when that woman Rose Mitchel was killed, after having been robbed. The jewels, you remember, had been quickly recovered and are still in the hands of the police. I was allowed to see them, and the ruby in that lot is undoubtedly the mate to mine."

"You think that it was the presence of that stone which led to the discovery by the police of the satchel containing the jewels?"

Mr. Thauret seemed much interested, but Mr. Mitchel merely shrugged his shoulders for answer, though it seemed plain that he did hold that opinion. Mr. Barnes wondered whether Mr. Thauret's interest was due to the fact that, having stolen the jewels, he was astonished to hear of so strange an explanation of their recovery from the hotel where he had hidden them. Yet the man's next words seemed to dispel such an idea. He said:

"You may believe in that sort of thing, Mr. Mitchel, but I, who have only modern ideas, cannot accept any such theory. The fact that the stones have always been discovered when hidden has led those who know the history to mistake a chain of coincidences for evidence of supernatural power within the stones themselves. I think I can readily account for the series of hidings and findings."

"I should be pleased to have you do so," said Mr. Mitchel.

"Have you never read Edgar Poe's tale, the one where a letter is stolen and hidden? The detectives failed to find it, though it was in plain sight all the time, but another man did find it. He went upon the correct theory that the thief, knowing that a search would be made, and guessing that all obscure places would be explored first, would hide it in some commonplace manner. He visited the apartments, and found the letter in the letter rack. Now this is ingenious, but Mr. Poe here gives us a bit of special pleading and a curious anomaly at the same time. He wished to show that an obscure corner would be a bad hiding place, and so worked out his result. At the same time he draws a skillful thief who baffled expert police, and yet who hid his letter where the first man with brains easily found it. This is the anomaly. Where the article is small, as is the case with this lost ruby, there is but one safe place for the thief to hide his stolen property."

"And that place is?" asked Mr. Mitchel, himself betraying interest.

"Upon his own person, where at all times he could be on the alert to thwart the searching committee."

"Ah, you are forgetting," said Mr. Mitchel, "that idea was not overlooked by Edgar Poe. In the tale the man was waylaid by officers in disguise, who bound him and then searched him. If the letter had been about him, it would have been found."

"Not at all. The letter was placed in an envelope, which had been turned, and then mailed so that on the reverse it received the postal imprint. This foiled the detectives when they examined the letter rack. It would have fooled them in exploring his pockets if found with other letters similarly addressed. On the other hand, had it been in his pocket the man who finally obtained it could have done so by creating a confusion in the street which attracted the man to the window. It would have been difficult for him even to guess that it was in the pocket. Besides with the ruby it would be simple, since it is an article that can be disposed of at a moment's notice."

"Very true," said Mr. Mitchel, "but"— Here he paused for a moment and seemed abstracted. Quickly recovering, he said: "What was I saying? I have lost the thread of our conversation."

"Mr. Thauret suggested that the thief could keep the ruby about him," replied Mr. Randolph.

"Ah, exactly! Now I remember. Well, I should say that it would be a hazardous undertaking. I believe, had I stolen the gem—as, by the way, Randolph, you suggested—I could do better than that."

"Ah," said Mr. Randolph, "this is getting interesting. Come, tell us. How should you hide the jewel, supposing that you had taken it?"

"That is a leading question," said Mr. Mitchel. "I prefer not to answer it. Walls have ears, you know." He said this in a significant way that made Mr. Randolph uncomfortable for a moment. Mr. Mitchel at once continued, "I will say this, however, that the thief, whoever he is, cannot profit by his theft."

"Why not?" asked Mr. Thauret.

"Because there is not another gem in existence save those two which are so absolutely perfect in color. In fact, they are the standards by which rubies are valued. It is claimed that the expression 'pigeon blood ruby' owes its existence to the staining of one of these gems in the manner described. Dealers sometimes cut a pigeon's throat to compare the blood with the color of a gem being appraised. The significance of this is that the stolen gem cannot be sold as it is because it would be recognized, and I have notified all the great dealers in the world that my 'Egyptian gem' has been stolen. If it were attempted to have it cut up, the lapidary would at once report the matter, as the reward offered by me is greater than could be earned by recutting the stone."

"Suppose that the thief himself is a gem cutter?" asked Thauret.

"Even then the perfect color would at once tell the first dealer to whom he applied that the 'Egyptian gem' had been recut."

"The thief might be a patient man, and all things come to him who waits," replied Mr. Thauret.

"True," said Mr. Mitchel. "But mark my words, the 'Egyptian gem' will not be sold by the person who has it now."

"Especially if that person is yourself," said Mr. Randolph.

"Just so," answered Mr. Mitchel.

The conversation now drifted to other things, and shortly after, the dinner being over, the three men separated.

As Mr. Barnes was about to leave the main dining room one of the servants handed him a note. Supposing it to be from Mr. Randolph, he opened it at once and was surprised and chagrined to read:

When Mr. Barnes next plays the eavesdropper, he should be careful to observe whether a mirror reflects both sides of a portiere which he might suppose would conceal him.

MITCHEL.

"The devil take it!" muttered Mr. Barnes. "I wonder at what point he discovered my presence. Was that last part—about his having warned all the dealers—thrown in gratuitously for my benefit and to lead me to suppose that some one else stole the stone? If so, why does he now let me know that he saw me?"

CHAPTER XIII.

MR. BARNES GOES SOUTH.

Mr. Barnes now began some researches into the past history of Mr. Alphonse Thauret. Obtaining the date of his first registry at the Hoffman House, he found that to be about a month before the train robbery occurred. Finding the expressman who had brought his baggage to the hotel, it transpired that it had been taken from an English steamship, yet the name Thauret did not appear upon the list of passengers. As it was certain, however, that the man must have arrived by the ship it was evident that Thauret was an alias. Mr. Barnes copied the ship's list for future reference. A search for the name Rose Mitchel was fruitless, though extended to the passenger lists of all arriving steamers for two months prior to the murder.

Believing that Mr. Thauret must have some communication with foreign friends and hoping to obtain some clew by the postmarks of any such letters, Mr. Barnes arranged an espionage of the man's mail. But though the hotel clerk reported to him daily for several weeks there was not one foreign letter. As to money, Mr. Thauret appeared to be well supplied, paying his board bills promptly with checks upon a neighboring national bank, in which it was ascertained that he had deposited to his credit several thousand dollars.

Thus after a long investigation Mr. Barnes was chagrined to admit that he had discovered nothing save that Mr. Thauret had come across the ocean under an assumed name, and even this meager knowledge was a mere matter of inference.

Though baffled in this direction Mr. Barnes had been more successful in another effort which he essayed. This was a line of investigation which he inaugurated hoping to discover the whereabouts of the child Rose Mitchel, who was so skillfully kept in hiding. He had first instructed Lucette as to the part she was to play, and that young woman, anxious once more to stand well with her employer, had exerted herself to her utmost, entirely succeeding in her mission. This was to obtain some of the writing of the child. "Go to the house again," Mr. Barnes had suggested, "and get into conversation with that same servant who met you at the door on your first visit. Then in some manner obtain a specimen of the child's writing. An old copybook would be just the thing." Lucette carried out these instructions to the letter, and by bribing the servant girl at the school obtained exactly what the detective had suggested, a copybook in which little Rose Mitchel had practiced writing.

Armed with this, and selecting a specimen which seemed best suited to his purpose, Mr. Barnes next bribed the mailboy at the Fifth Avenue hotel to examine all letters addressed to Mr. Mitchel until he should find one in the same hand. It was not until early in March that this patient work resulted in success. Then one day the boy reported to Mr. Barnes that the expected letter had at length arrived. The postmark indicated that it had been mailed at East Orange, N. J.

"So that is where the little bird is hidden," said Mr. Barnes to himself when this information reached him. Summoning Lucette, he sent her to East Orange with these instructions:

"Now, my girl, I'll give you another chance to redeem yourself. You are to go to East Orange and find that child. The most promising plan is through the postoffice. I will give you a note to the postmaster that will aid you. Should a letter be sent to the child either by Mitchel himself or by Miss Remsen, you will learn of it through the postmaster. The rest of course will be simple."

"But suppose," said Lucette, "that the child's letters are directed under cover to the parties with whom she is living? What then?"

"Why, stupid, that is what I send you down there for. As the postmaster is an acquaintance of mine I could get the address, should it reach him, without having you there. But that is only a faint hope. We know that the child is in East Orange. East Orange has just so many houses. You must examine every one, if necessary. Now go, and if you don't find the child I have no further need of you. I give you this commission partly as a chance to redeem your other mistake and partly because you have seen the child once and could recognize her."

"I'll find her," said Lucette, and she departed.

A week later Mr. Barnes was in New Orleans, where he devoted himself to discovering, if possible, the early histories of Mr. Mitchel and the murdered woman. Weeks passed, and he made no progress.

One morning in the latter part of April he was feeling somewhat despondent over his ill success, when, as he glanced listlessly through The Picayune the following paragraph caught his eye:

"Mr. Barnes, the celebrated New York detective, is in the city and stopping at the St. Charles hotel. It is believed that he is in search of a desperate criminal, and probably the news loving world will soon be treated to one of the famous detective's clever elucidations of some mysterious crime."

This both annoyed and puzzled Mr. Barnes. He had not told any one his true name and could not guess how the reporters had found his identity. While he was thinking of it a card was brought to him which bore the name, "Richard Sefton."

He directed that the gentleman should be shown to his room, and soon after a man of about 35, with dark complexion, black hair and keen hazel eyes, entered, bowing politely and saying:

"This is Mr. Barnes, I believe."

"Be seated, Mr. Sefton," said Mr. Barnes coldly, "and then tell me why you believe me to be Mr. Barnes, when I registered as James Morton."

"I do not believe you to be Mr. Barnes," said the other, coolly seating himself. "I was inaccurate in using that expression. I know that you are Mr. Barnes."

"Oh! You do! And how, pray, do you know that I am Mr. Barnes?"

"Because it is my business to know people. I am a detective like yourself. I have come to help you."

"You have come to help me! You are very kind, I am sure. But since you are so very clever, perhaps you would not mind telling me how you know that I need help and in what direction."

"With pleasure. You need help because, pardon my saying it, you are working on a case in which time is precious to you, and you have already wasted about six weeks. I say wasted, because you have learned nothing that will aid you in your search."

"In my search for what?"

"Mr. Barnes, you are not overcordial. There should be some fraternal courtesy between us. I have come to you as a friend, honestly wishing to aid you. I have known that you were in the city for some time. I have heard of you, of course. Who in our business has not? Therefore I have spent a great deal of spare time watching you. I did so simply to notice and perhaps to learn something from your methods. In this way I became acquainted with the fact, first, that you are interested in the name Mitchel, and, secondly, in the name Leroy. I have simply put the two together and jumped to the conclusion that you are trying to learn something about Leroy Mitchel. Am I right?"

"Before I reply to you, Mr. Sefton, I must have more assurance of your good will and responsibility. How do I know that you are a detective at all?"

"Quite right! Here is my badge. I am in the department here."

"Very well so far, but now how can you prove that you have any good reason for assisting me?"

"You are a hard man to help, I declare. Why, what object but a friendly one can I have?"

"I am not prepared to answer that at present. Perhaps I shall be able to do so later."

"Oh, very well! You can look me up all you want to. I can stand it, I assure you. But, really, I did want to help, though of course I have no right to intrude. As you say you do not need me, why I"—

"I did not say that I would not accept your aid. You must not think me ungracious. I am simply a detective, and careful from habit. I certainly should not speak confidentially to a man that I meet for the first time, and so disclose any of my own purposes. But it is different with you. You must have had a definite idea by which you expect to give me assistance or you would not have come here. If you are earnest and honest, I see no reason why you should not disclose the main purpose of your visit at once."

"If only to prove my honestly I will do so. I believe you are looking for Leroy Mitchel. If so, I can tell you how to find him in a few hours, or, at the worst, in a day or two."

"You know of a Leroy Mitchel who is now in this city?"

"I do. He is over in Algiers, a worker in one of the carhouses. He is a common, drunken brute, and that is the only reason why there would be any difficulty about finding him. When he is sober, he is easy to see, but as soon as he gets some money he is off on another spree."

"Do you know of a woman of the name of Rose Mitchel?"

"Certainly—that is, I did know such a woman once. But she has not been in New Orleans for years. At one time any one could have given you her address. I see now that this man is the one whom you want, for once he passed as this woman's husband."

"You are sure of this?"

"Positive."

"When and where can I see this man?"

"He works in the shops of the Louisiana and Texas railroad, over in Algiers. You can find him through the foreman."

"Mr. Sefton, it may be that you have given me information which will be of service to me. If so, you will not regret it. I will myself examine into the matter. For the present, if I do not make a confidant of you, you must attribute it to caution rather than to distrust."

"Oh, I am not easily offended. I

would act in the same manner in your place. But you will find that I am your friend. You can count on me to aid you on demand. I won't trouble you again till you send for me. A note to headquarters will reach me quickest. Good morning."

"Good morning, Mr. Sefton, and thank you." Mr. Barnes extended his hand, feeling that perhaps he had been unnecessarily discourteous.

Mr. Sefton took it with that genial smile of friendship so common to the native southerner.

Left alone, Mr. Barnes at once prepared for a trip to Algiers, determined not to let any more time be lost. He reached the shops just after the men had knocked off for luncheon. The foreman, however, told him that Leroy Mitchel had been at work in the morning, so he waited patiently.

When the men came back to resume work, the foreman pointed out a man who he said was Leroy Mitchel. The fellow had a bad face, and if ever he was a gentleman he had sunk so low through drink that no evidence of it remained in his appearance. Mr. Barnes went up to him and asked when he could have a talk with him.

"Now, if you pay for it," replied the man insolently.

"What do you mean?" asked the detective.

"Just what I say," said the other. "We get our pay here by the hour, and if you want my time, why, you'll have to pay for it at union rates." And he laughed as though a good joke had been propounded.

"Then," said Mr. Barnes, taking in the kind of a man with whom he had to deal, "I'll engage you on a job that I have for you and pay you double wages as long as I use you."

"Now you are talking," said the fellow. "Where'll we go?"

"I think I'll take you to my hotel." And thither they proceeded. Up in his own room again Mr. Barnes felt at ease, while his companion certainly made himself comfortable, selecting a rocking chair and putting his feet up on the window sill.

"Now then," began Mr. Barnes, "I want to ask you a few questions. Are you prepared to answer them?"

"That will depend on what they are. If you don't ask impertinent questions

er ones that I think I ought to get more than double wages for answering—why, I am with you."

"In the first place, then, are you willing to say whether you ever knew a woman who called herself Rose Mitchel?"

"Well, rather. I lived with her till she broke me."

"Do you know where she is now?"

"I don't, and I don't care to."

"Suppose I were to tell you that she is dead, and that she had left $100,000 which is unclaimed?"

The man jumped to his feet as though shot and stood staring at the detective. He gave a long, low whistle, and a keen, tricky gleam came into his eye, which Mr. Barnes noted. At length he spoke:

"Are you giving me this straight?"

"I am telling you the truth. The woman is dead, and that amount of property is where I can get it for the man who can prove that he is entitled to it."

"And who would that be?" He waited eagerly for the reply, and Mr. Barnes saw that he was playing many cards.

"Why, Mr. Mitchel, that is what I am down here for. You see, I thought the party would be willing to pay me a good commission for proving him the heir, and that is why I am hunting him up. I started out with the idea that I might find her husband. He would have a claim."

"I see." Saying which, he sat down and seemed lost in thought. The detective deemed it well to wait for him to speak again, which he did.

"See here," he exclaimed. "How much do you want for getting this money for me?"

"I cannot get it at all unless you are the woman's husband," replied the detective.

"Well, I am her husband. Didn't I tell you I lived with her till she broke me?"

"Yes, but are you legally married to her?"

"Why, to be sure. Don't I tell you I am her husband?"

"Then, in the name of the law, I arrest you," said Mr. Barnes, suddenly rising and standing over the man.

"Arrest me," said the fellow, jumping up, pale with fright. "What for?"

"Rose Mitchel has been murdered, and the man who killed her has confessed that he was hired to do it by you."

"He's a blasted liar."

"I hope so for your sake. But as you admit that you are her husband, you are the man we are looking for. I'll have to take you to New York."

"But, I say," said the fellow, now thoroughly alarmed, "there is a big mistake here. I've been lying to you; I'm not the woman's husband, and my name is not Mitchel."

"That won't do, my man. I had you pointed out to me by Sefton, the detective here."

"But he is the very man that hired me to pass off as Mitchel to you."

Mr. Barnes chuckled as he found his ruse successful. He had suspected all along that the New Orleans detective was trying to lead him off on a wrong scent and now thought he saw a chance to turn the tables upon him and get some valuable information.

"That is a very thin story," said he, "but if you will tell me all you know, perhaps I may believe you."

"You bet I'll give you the whole story straight to get out of this scrape. In the first place, my name is Arthur Chambers. I was up in the world once, had money and was respectable. But drink changed all that. Now anybody can buy me for a few dollars, and that is what Sefton did. He came to me about a week ago and told me that a detective was down here, from up north nosing around for this Mitchel. He said it was important to an employer of his up in New York to have this detective balked; that he was hired to do it, and to make him lose time; that mine, in some way, was an important item."

"You say," interrupted Mr. Barnes, "that Sefton told you he was hired by some one in New York to throw me off the scent?"

"That's what he said," replied Chambers. Mr. Barnes easily guessed who was employing Sefton, and once more he paid the tribute of admiration for the caution and ingenious scheming of Mr. Mitchel.

"Go on," said the detective.

"There ain't much more to tell. Sefton hired me to play off that I was Mitchel, and he gave me a cook and bull yarn to feed you with about a woman named Rose Mitchel."

"What was that story?"

"Say, look here," said Chambers, his confidence and cunning returning as he felt himself out of danger of arrest. "You don't want that fairy tale. You would rather have the true story, wouldn't you?"

"Certainly."

"Well, I'm an old timer, I am. There ain't much that's happened in the Crescent that I couldn't remember if I was paid for it."

"See here, my man, you are not dealing with Sefton now. You tell me what I want to know, and if I find it is true I'll pay you for it. But if you play any tricks, I'll make it warm for you."

"That's all right. Suppose I begin by telling you that this Rose Mitchel, that you say was murdered, was known down here chiefly as Rose Montalbon. La Montalbon, she was generally called."

"La Montalbon?" repeated Mr. Barnes. "Then was she an actress?"

"Actress? Well, I guess she was; considerable. But not on the stage. No, she kept a gambling den on Royal street. Fitted up like a palace, too, and many a young fool has lost his last dime in that house."

"But what about Mitchel? Do you know whether he was connected with her in any way?"

"I can't give you that dead straight. There was some mystery there. I used to go to the Royal street place, and I knew Mitchel in a sort of way. He was always hanging around there. Then there was a while that he didn't show up, and then he turned up again and was introduced as La Montalbon's husband. There was a story going that he had married another girl and deserted her—a young creole, I think, though I never heard her name."

"Did you know anything about a child, a girl?"

"That was another queer part of it. There was a girl, little Rosy. Some said it was the creole's, but La Montalbon always claimed it was hers."

"What became of Mitchel?"

"About a year after he passed as La Montalbon's husband he skipped out—vanished. Several years after that there was another sensation. The child was kidnaped. La Montalbon offered big rewards to recover her, but she never did. Then about three years ago her place began to run down; she lost money, and finally she, too, disappeared."

"If this story is true, it may be quite important. Do you think you could identify this man Mitchel?"

"Well, I don't know for certain. But, see here, come to think of it, there were two Mitchels, and both named Leroy too."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Pretty sure. They were cousins. The other fellow was younger. I didn't know him myself. He was a Young Men's Christian association sort of a boy, and not quite in my line. But I sort of remember hearing that he was in love with the creole girl. But, say, I'll tell you who can give it to you straight as a shingle."

"Ah, who is that?"

"An old man named Nenilly. He knew all about the creole, and so must know about the Mitchels. I think he was in La Montalbon's power. She knew something about him and blackmailed him, as she did lots of others. Now that she is dead you might make him open his mouth."

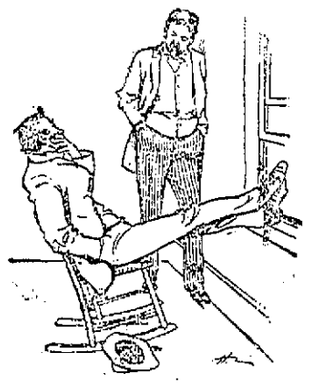
"Very good. Get me his address, and then see what you can find out about the other Leroy Mitchel, the good boy. Discover what became of him and I'll pay you well. Meanwhile don't let Sefton know that you are not carrying out his scheme."

"Say, pard, I tumble to you now. You suspected Sefton and you played your cards to draw me out. Well, you did it neat, and now I'm with you. Good day. When I see you again, I'll have some news for you."

The following day Mr. Barnes called at the bachelor home of Mr. Nenilly. The handsome old man received him in stately fashion and courteously asked the detective to explain his mission.

For a moment Mr. Barnes did not know how to proceed. He at last said:

"Mr. Nenilly, I have come to ask your aid in the cause of justice. I have hesitated to do this, not wishing to dis-



"Suppose I were to tell you that she is dead?"

turb you. That I do so now is due to the fact that every other resource has been tried and has failed me."

"Proceed, sir," said the host, with a courteous bow.

"I am seeking certain information about a woman who was known as La Montalbon, and"— An instantaneous change came over the face of Mr. Nenilly. His hospitable smile of welcome vanished. He rose erect and stiffly said:

"I know nothing of that woman, and must wish you a very good morning," with which he deliberately began to walk from the room. Mr. Barnes for a moment was nonplused, but saw that he must act quickly or lose all chance of gaining any information from this man.

"One moment, Mr. Nenilly," he said. "You certainly would not refuse to help me convict her murderer." As he expected, the last word brought him back.

"Murderer? Did you mean to intimate that she has been murdered?" Saying this he stopped for a second, and then slowly returned and sat down again.

"Rose Montalbon was murdered in New York some months ago. I believe that I am on the track of the guilty man. Will you aid me?"

"That depends upon circumstances. You say the woman is dead. That alters my position in this matter very much. I had reasons, good ones to me, for refusing to converse with you on this subject. But if the woman is dead the objections vanish." Mr. Barnes thought he understood. Here was one of those who had been ruled by fear, as Chambers had said.

"What I want from you, Mr. Nenilly, is very simple. You either can or you cannot give me the information that I wish. Did you know a man named Leroy Mitchel who was at one time this woman's husband?"

"I knew him very well. He was a scoundrel of the deepest dye, for all that he had the manners of the polished gentleman."

"Do you know what became of him?"

"No; he left this city suddenly and has never returned."

"Did you know little Rose Mitchel?"

"Many a time has she sat upon my knee. This man was her father. He wronged one of the sweetest little girls that ever lived."

"You knew this girl? Knew her name?"

"I did."

"What was it?"

"That is a secret I have guarded for too many years to be willing to yield it now to a stranger. You must show me good reasons for giving it to you before I tell it."

"I will explain. This man Mitchel is now in New York. He is about to marry a sweet, good woman. Yet I think that he murdered Rose Montalbon, or Mitchel, to get her out of his way. I think that she was blackmailing him. Besides, he has his child with him."

Mr. Nenilly started up and paced the room for some time, much agitated. Finally he stopped and said:

"You say he has the child with him?"

"Yes. Here is her likeness." He handed Mr. Nenilly the photograph made by Lucette.

Mr. Nenilly looked at it, muttered "Very like, very like!" then remained silent for some moments; finally he said:

"And you think he murdered this woman, Montalbon?"

"I do."

"It would be terrible to hang that child's father. What dishonor! What dishonor! But justice is justice!" He seemed to be talking rather to himself than to Mr. Barnes. Suddenly he turned and said:

"I cannot tell you the name for which you ask. But I will go with you to New York, and if this story of yours is true I will move heaven and earth to see justice done. That villain must not ruin another young life."

"Good," exclaimed the detective, delighted with the result of his visit.

"One more point, Mr. Nenilly. What do you know of the existence of another Mr. Leroy Mitchel?"

"I never met him, though I knew of him. There was a mystery about that which I never could unravel. I think that he loved this same girl. At any rate, shortly after she died he lost his reason, and is now in an insane asylum. Of course he cannot help us."

Mr. Barnes, after arranging where to meet Mr. Nenilly, returned to the St. Charles to make his own preparations for going north. Up in his room he found Chambers awaiting him.

"Well," said the detective, "what have your learned?"

"Nothing that will please you, I am sorry to say. Only I have found the other Mitchel. He is a lunatic in an asylum out in the suburbs. But the fellow up north is your man sure. This one, they say, went crazy because his sweetheart gave him the mitten."

"Did you find out the woman's name?"

"I could not do that. It seems as carefully hidden as though it was a state secret. That gives you an insight into what the creole pride is."

"Very well. I think you have worked for me faithfully. Here is a $100 bill. Will that satisfy you?"

"Perfectly. I wish you luck."

An hour later a telegram was handed to Mr. Barnes, which read:

Have found the child. LUCETTE.

In the afternoon Mr. Barnes started for New York accompanied by Mr. Nenilly. That same night Mr. Robert Leroy Mitchel received a telegram which read:

Barnes off for New York. Has old Nenilly with him. If the last named knows anything, you must be careful. SEFTON.

After reading this Mr. Mitchel completed his toilet, used the dispatch to light a cigarette and then took his fiancee to the opera.

CHAPTER XIV.

AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING.

During the time spent by Mr. Barnes in the south his spies in New York discovered little or nothing against the persons whom they had been charged to watch. Indeed from the standpoint of a detective the actions of all had been most uninteresting. The usual round of social affairs, the customary number of theater or opera parties, the regular afternoon teas—in fact, the ordinary routine life of the man or woman of fashion was all that could be observed. Yet of course these weeks did not pass without any occurrence of note. The chief one perhaps was the naming of the day upon which the wedding of Mr. Mitchel and Miss Remsen was to occur. This was May 5, the very day upon which Mr. Barnes would reach New York with Mr. Nenilly.

Thus fate seemed hurrying on a climax which was to occur on the wedding day. In New Orleans a detective was seeking evidence upon which he hoped to convict a man of the heinous crime of murder, while in New York a beautiful woman was bestowing her faith upon this same man, and, with the assistance of many fingers, preparing to bedeck herself in bridal finery for his delectation. Meanwhile the man himself acted most unconcernedly. He seemed to consider himself beyond the risk of danger, and he accepted his happiness as does one who had honorably earned it.

Of much interest to us, in the light of fast approaching events, was the curious conduct of Dora Remsen during this period. It will be remembered that Mr. Randolph had lost an opportunity of declaring himself, and that he warned the young lady against Mr. Thauret as one not to be trusted. This kind of advice, it is to be presumed, is offered by the one giving it, with some idea, however distant, that it may be accepted. Yet the histories of many lives would show that only a small percentage of similar advice has ever been received with acquiescence. Indeed, it might also be said that many persons have been hurried into each other's arms by the interference of wiseacres, when perhaps, if left to themselves, they would have drifted apart. At least so it seemed in this case.

Mr. Thauret had become not only a constant visitor at the house of the Remsens, but he seemed a welcome one. He certainly was a most entertaining man, and his manners utterly unapproachable. He had traveled, and not only had seen the world, but had observed it, which is another thing. The result of this was that he had a fund of narrative always at his disposal, and his conversation was so attractive that he easily monopolized the attention of a coterie at any social gathering. Mr. Randolph noted with growing uneasiness that Dora was always one of the group who listened to these tales. What disturbed him most was that after the greatest amount of time spent and wasted in seeking some flagrant defect in the man's character he was at last compelled to acknowledge to himself that he had nothing against Mr. Thauret except a prejudice. But that prejudice was as great if not greater than ever. He determined at length to speak to Mr. Mitchel about it, and did so one afternoon when the rooms were crowded, his rival being as usual the center of an attentive group.

"Mitchel," he began, "how the deuce did that fellow Thauret get into this family?"

"Dora met him somewhere, I believe. Why?"

"Why? Can you ask that?"

"Can I? Why, certainly I can. I did ask you— Why?"

"I declare, Mitchel, you are either as blind as a bat or else you have eyes only for Miss Emily. Don't you see the danger that the younger sister is in, associating with that man?"

"Well, now, Randolph, to be candid, I must admit I do not see the danger. What is it?"

"Why, suppose—suppose she fell in love with him? Suppose she married him!"

"Well, what then?"

"What then? You would provoke a saint. You talk as coolly about that child's throwing herself away on a—a nobody—as though we were discussing a shot at billiards."

"Randolph, my friend, let me give you a bit of advice. When a man wishes to marry a girl, there are two important rules which he must observe, and both of them I believe you have neglected."

"What do you mean?"

"Before I explain let me ask you a question. Am I right in supposing that you wish to marry Dora yourself?"

"Well, that is rather pointed. However, I will admit the truth. I would be happy to have her love."

"Very well. I will tell you those two rules. The first is, 'Never speak ill of your rival.' The second is, 'Don't be too late asking for the young lady.'"

Randolph looked at Mr. Mitchel a moment intently, then offered his hand, which was grasped warmly. He said simply, "I thank you," and walked over to the group where Dora was. After awhile, taking advantage of an opportune lull, he leaned over her and said in an undertone:

"May I have a few words of conversation with you?"

She looked up at him, evidently surprised at his tone, and asked:

"Is it important?"

"Very," he replied succinctly, and excusing herself to the company she permitted him to lead her into the next room, where she sat beside him on the sofa, to which he invited her with a motion. After a brief silence, during which each thought intently, he began:

"Miss Dora, I wish you to listen to me, if you please, to the end. I think you know that I love you." He paused just a moment, while she trembled slightly, blushed, and drooped her head. He continued: "I have never told you this before in words, I know, but you are a woman and must have read my heart long ago. You are all so clever at that sort of thing. I am only a man, and I have not been able to read yours at all. I really do not know whether you care for me or not. Once I thought that you did, but of late—but no matter. I will not go into that. In brief, then, I have only to say that it would make me supremely happy to know that you would some day be my wife. In exchange I offer you a lifelong devotion. And now—I think—that is all I have to say. Dora—little sweetheart—do you, could you trust yourself to me?"

He had gently taken her hand while he spoke, and the fact that she had neither resisted nor withdrawn it had encouraged him to the more affectionate terms which he used at the end of his love speech. She hesitated awhile, then gently disengaging her hand and looking at him with just a suspicion of a tear in her eye she said almost in a whisper:

"Do you care very much?"

"Very much! I cannot tell you how much." He tried to recapture her hand, but she eluded him. Again she asked a question:

"Money is not an object to you in this?"

"Miss Remsen, you insult me."

"No, no!" she said quickly. "You misunderstand. I did not mean my money. I can't explain, yet you must answer my question. Would you mind if—oh, how shall I say it? Suppose I did something that cost you a lot of money"—

"Oh, I see," exclaimed Mr. Randolph, brightening up. "You mean you are extravagant. Don't let that bother you a minute. You may cost me as much money as you can possibly spend. I will never complain."

She seemed much relieved, but she did not speak at once. Her eyes wandered away from him, and following her gaze he saw them reach and rest upon Mr. Thauret. A jealous pang darted through his heart. He was about to speak when she turned to him and said with suppressed emotion:

"I hope you will not be angry with me and that you will not think evil of me. There is something I cannot explain, yet which, if I could, you would not object to. But until I can tell you about it—I cannot—I cannot—give you an answer. Would you—would you be willing to wait?" There was a tone of entreaty in her voice.

"How long?" asked Mr. Randolph, still irritated, and wondering if the something which she could not tell was in any way connected with Mr. Thauret.

"Would you mind—if I asked you to wait till—well, say the new year?"

"That is a long time, but if it is your will, I must."

"Oh, thank you!" That was all she said, but there was a hint of rapture in her speech, there were tears in her eyes, and for one brief ecstatic moment he thought that there was love in her heart, and that that love was for him. With an impulse that he could not control, and which she did not check, he drew her to him and softly touched her lips with his own. He felt satisfied, though she left him immediately and went at once to Mr. Thauret, who greeted her with evident warmth. There is something, magnetism, if you please, has a something that binds two true lovers' hearts so that an impulse in the one excites an answering sensation in the other. The oddest fact in this connection is that, though one may fancy himself deeply in love, he is not till he has received one of these instantaneous messages which Cupid ticks over love's telegraph. After that he is enslaved. His better judgment is gone. He will argue in the lonely hours of the night that he has made a mistake, that the woman is not destined to make him happy, that she has this, that or the other fault, but it counts for nothing save that he suffers. That one stab has slain his manhood, and he cannot control his actions. As soon as he meets the woman again, act as she may, his love is aflame once more. She may ill treat him, she may ignore him, it matters not; she attracts him.

Thus it was with poor Mr. Randolph. Throughout the many weeks that followed he suffered much. He called his love all the unpleasant things that jealousy could suggest. But invariably the recollection of that one moment, when she had seemed in that indistinct, indescribable way to have yielded her whole self, her whole soul to him, would flash across his mind, and at once his reason was silenced, and he would say:

"She could not have done that if she were false. She loves me, but there is something that I do not understand which makes her treat me so. She told me so, and said that when she could tell it to me I should not mind. Well, I must be patient and wait. I must trust her; she must be, she is, true!" And then gradually all the old doubts would creep over him again, and the suffering would be as poignant as before.

It was about a month after the conversation related when a somewhat similar one occurred between the same young lady and Mr. Thauret. He had called one afternoon, when Dora was alone, and so had the field to himself. He spoke to her of all those things which he had found most interesting to her, and she was enjoying his society very much, when suddenly, as twilight approached and the room grew slightly darkened, he began to touch upon a more tender theme. He spoke of himself, of the wandering life that he had led, of the fact that he was alone in the world without a living relative. He mentioned, as though it were of no importance, that he was of noble blood. Then he drew a touching picture of a man who, while really of a most affectionate nature, was compelled to live a loveless life because there was none to whom he could turn for that sort of comfort. Then he asked her gently, very gently, whether she had ever thought upon the subject herself, and whether she had felt a yearning for the companionship of one who would be all in all to her. His pleading was very pretty to listen to, and she heard him as though much impressed, but her reply was not exactly what he evidently hoped it would have been.

"Oh, yes," said she. "I have thought of all that in a vague sort of way. But, you see, I have been in love with my beautiful Queen for so long that I cannot imagine a life without her. And yet"—there was a tremor in her voice—"I am going to lose her soon. She will go away for awhile, and then I fancy I shall feel that loneliness of which you speak. So if you want to hear my real ideas upon that subject, you must wait till after the wedding." She said this last with a tone of deep meaning, and Mr. Thauret seemed to accept her remark as a hint, for he changed the subject. Shortly afterward he went away. As he walked down the avenue there was almost a triumphant smile upon his face. This, however, was not reported to Mr. Barnes, for the spy was behind and could not see his face.

It was only a few nights after this that Mr. Mitchel was walking home from the club, accompanied by Mr. Thauret, when the latter turned the conversation upon the Miss Remsens.

"They certainly are charming girls," said he, "but one would need to be rich to afford the luxury of marrying one of them. I suppose they have nothing until the death of the mother."

Mr. Mitchel thought that he understood the object of the question, and for reasons of his own was glad to reply to it.

"Oh, not at all," said he. "The father left each of them a handsome sum—$50,000, in fact—which they are to receive as soon as married. The bulk of the money, of course, went to the widow, but her interest is only for life, and then it is to be equally divided between the girls. I think it is somewhere near $500,000."

"You are a fortunate fellow. I wish I had your luck."

"My dear Thauret, can a man of your intelligence believe in such a stupid thing as luck? It no more exists than its antithesis, ill luck. Every man succeeds or not, according to his own skill in guiding his life. Now you envy me my marriage to Emily, when certainly her sister Dora is just as charming and richer too."

"Miss Dora is charming, true, but that does not make me a successful suitor. But what do you mean by saying that she is richer?"

"Why, you see, her sister is devoted to her and has promised her a gift of $10,000 the day she marries, upon one condition."

"And that condition is?"

"That the husband shall be satisfactory to her."

There was a silence for several minutes, finally broken by Mr. Thauret:

"Well, in the light of your approaching marriage, which will make you the only man in the family, I presume your influence would count. If I should wish to marry Miss Dora, I suppose you would favor my suit?"

"That is not a new idea to me, I assure you. All I need say is that when you get Dora's consent you shall have mine."

"Thank you." Mr. Thauret said this with suppressed emotion, and after that neither man spoke until they said good night at Mr. Mitchel's hotel. Mr. Thauret, upon reaching his own room, smoked a cigar and blew little ringlets over his head, thus occupying himself till long after midnight. He seemed to be building castles, and from the satisfied expression on his face they must have been grand ones.

Thus matters stood when the day dawned upon which the marriage was to occur. Everything was bustle and confusion at the home of the Remsens. The bridesmaids arrived early, helped to deck the bride, and then stood around in delighted admiration. Dora was in ecstasies. Two magnificent bouquets had been sent to her, one entirely of carnation pinks, from Mr. Randolph and the other a fine assortment of cut flowers, among which were three beautiful calla lilies, tied with long white satin ribbons. These were the gift of Mr. Thauret. She stood admiring the flowers for a few moments, then tenderly untied the pinks, and, taking a few of each color, made a small bouquet, which she pinned just at the opening of her dress near the throat. Thus they were near enough to exhale a fragrance of which she would be continually conscious. Just before leaving the house, however, she took the callas and carried them with her in her gloved hand.

Before the day was over a little tragedy occurred, of which she was not only innocent, but unconscious. In the throng entering the church her pinks were swept from her breast, and in her excitement she did not observe her loss. Mr. Randolph, however, the groom's best man, noted carefully that she carried flowers and that they were not his. Subsequently she, in reply to a question from him, admitted who had sent them, and though he made no remark he slept little that night. Thus easily men suffer.

Emily was dressed—but there, why should I attempt to describe what only a Worth could have furnished and only wealth could afford? If you can imagine the most beautiful shade and quality of pearl colored silk, and add to that the finest of lace, and to that the most marvelous profusion of tiny ribbon bows, then, as I hinted, recall that the genius of Worth designed the garment, perhaps you will imagine all that I could tell you. At least I may say that as the bride entered the church on the arm of that magnificent man, Mr. Van Rawlston, who, as her father's dearest friend, had been invited to take his place, every woman present took one lingering look at the woman and her gown and then turned to her neighbor to express her admiration. Moreover, I will say that the sum of all that praise was not enough fully to describe Emily Remsen, who looked every inch "a royal queen," as Dora delightedly told every one for

"Thank God, I am not too late."

But after the bridal party had passed people naturally looked for the groom, and they wondered not to see him. Whispering occurred, and inquiries were made without satisfactory response. Some thought that there had been a mistake, and that the signal had been given to the bride and her friends too soon. It was an awkward situation, because, of course, once having reached the altar, they could not turn and leave the church again. Consequently they simply stood and waited. Every one at length grew so nervous that save for the organ there gradually stole over the whole edifice a solemn silence. People were awed, and fearing at last, as the minutes passed and still the groom did not appear, that something dreadful either had or was about to occur they almost held their breaths. A few intimate friends went out on tiptoe, but the door leading to the vestry room was guarded by a man in livery, who would say nothing but that no one could be admitted.

Meanwhile an exciting scene, though a brief one, was being enacted behind that door. Just as the two parties were about to start on their way to the altar a carriage had driven up furiously, and from it had alighted Mr. Barnes. He quickly entered the building and went straightway into the vestryroom, brushing aside the man at the door. Once in the presence of the groom and his gentlemen attendants, he astonished them by saying:

"Thank God, I am not too late."

"Are you quite sure?" said Mr. Mitchel, with provoking calmness.

"I have come here to stop this wedding," said the detective, a little excited.

"You mean to delay it. That you are doing now, as I should be on my way to the altar to join my bride."

"I tell you, I come to stop this wedding altogether, and"—

"One moment, Mr. Barnes. There is no time to lose, and I do not wish you to speak too openly. Let me talk for you. You have reasons, which I can guess, for wishing me not to be married. Am I right?"

"I have said as much."

"If I can prove to you that you gain nothing by hindering this ceremony, will you allow it to proceed and then act as you may please afterward instead of now?"

"Of course, but that is impossible."

"Nothing is impossible, Mr. Barnes. Read that if you please."

Taking from his pocket a folded paper, he handed it to Mr. Barnes, who took it nervously, read it and looked up amazed.

"This is an outrage, Mr. Mitchel, and"—

"And you have given me your word not to further interfere at this time. If you will meet me at my hotel at 3 o'clock, I will answer whatever other demands you may have upon me. I think you know that you may trust me to keep the engagement. Now, gentlemen, we will proceed." Saying which, he and his friends filed out of the room and down the aisle of the church, much to the relief of the immense throng awaiting them, leaving Mr. Barnes utterly discomfited. The ceremony then proceeded without further delay, and in half an hour Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Mitchel were taken in their carriage to the Fifth Avenue hotel. Mr. Barnes did not wait to see them leave the cathedral, but hurried away almost immediately after having read the document which Mr. Mitchel had handed to him. This was a certificate of marriage dated the day before, and performed at the mayor's office. Thus, whatever reason the detective had for stopping the marriage the telegram from Sefton had enabled Mr. Mitchel to once more outwit Mr. Barnes by simply allowing a civil contract to antedate the religious ceremony.

CHAPTER XV.

MR. MITCHEL EXPLAINS A FEW THINGS.

Immediately upon his arrival in New York Mr. Barnes went to his office. Here he was slightly surprised to find Lucette.

"Well," said he tersely.

"I came here," said the girl, "so that I could report to you the minute you got here. There is no time to lose."

"Why, what is up?"

"Your plan about my getting information from the East Orange postoffice did not work. The man said that, though he would like to serve you, he was afraid it might be construed into tampering with the mails; that you would need an order from the postmaster general. I went to work then on the other line and began a systematic examination of every house in the place. It was hard work, but at last I found the child. You don't want details now, because she has been taken away again. Mitchel went down yesterday and brought her to New York."

"Why did you not follow him and see where he took her?"

"I did, and this time I am sure he did not suspect that I was after him. He took the child to the Remsens."

"To the Remsens? What can that mean?"

"I don't know. But Mitchel and Miss Remsen are to be married at St. Patrick's cathedral at 10 o'clock this morning."

"Not if I can stop it," replied the detective, and he hastened up to the church with the result told in the last chapter.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Mr. Barnes presented himself at the Fifth Avenue hotel accompanied by Mr. Nenilly. They were asked to go up to Mr. Mitchel's apartments, and there they were greeted by that gentleman as affably as though they had been of his wedding party. Indeed he began the conversation in rather a jocular way, saying:

"Ah! Mr. Barnes, delighted that now I can entertain you more at my leisure. This morning, you see, I was in a great hurry. You called at a very inopportune time, and I am afraid that I was rather abrupt."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ACHING FOR A FIGHT.

MILLIONS OF OUR PEOPLE WANT SOMETHING EXCITING.

This Is the Unique View of Senator John L. Wilson, Who Also Affirms That War With England Is Bound to Come Sooner or Later.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The cautious few who deprecated Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message and appealed to the sober second thought certainly ought to feel good just now, for that second thought has come, and it is sober, emphatically sober. If it were not such a serious matter and one involving a charge against the American people of extreme levity, the observer

SENATOR JOHN L. WILSON.

might well laugh at the changes of opinion here in the last month, both in and out of congress.

The fact that surprises me most is that in the lobbies and about town generally the change of opinion is even more radical than in congress. General Money of the house committee on foreign affairs, just before going home to fight for the Mississippi senatorship, hit a big nail on the head when he said: "Americans do not understand English opinion and think that Englishmen generally hate us very much as the Irish in this country hate England, and the explanation of it is very simple. Our wars with Great Britain were both wars of independence, and therefore to us the most important of all wars in history, but to the English they were only 2 out of some 50 national wars. The second one is looked upon by Englishmen as a mere episode in the great Napoleonic contest, and so an Englishman no more thinks of hating us than of hating the Danes or the Highland Scotch, with whom he fought so long ago. In fact, Englishmen of the literary and philosophical classes, and traveled Englishmen generally, look upon us as their countrymen almost as much as they do upon the Scotch." Dr. Andrew D. White of the Venezuela boundary commission goes even farther and presents some highly novel views of the relations of the two people, but reserves the right to express his views in his own time and way.

A Pessimistic View.

"Senator Wolcott spoke more persons' minds than he had any idea of," said one of the new western members whom I shall presently quote more at length, "and once more we see how one bold man seems to chase a public opinion only because he speaks out what so many are thinking. One of the first things I discovered in my political career was that there are always plenty of plain people in the country who are thinking as they ought to think, but do not know how to tell it, and the politician who expresses their opinions better than they could do it themselves gets their votes." Senator John L. Wilson takes an original and unique view of this, as he does of most questions, and while I had to smile at his vehemence and quaint phraseology the general effect of his views was depressing. We were talking of the Wolcott speech and the general conditions of business and the effect thereon of the Venezuela complication, when I suddenly broke out: "It's all chap-up this exaggeration of the Monroe doctrine—in fact there is no such thing as the Monroe doctrine now. It's obsolete. But the war with England is bound to come. I am sorry to say it, but it is bound to come."

"What, without any cause on our part?"

"Oh, there are always plenty of causes for war, and I only hope that we can postpone it to a more convenient season. This country is skin full of fighting blood. We are young, ambitious and echo with strength. And then millions of people want something more exciting and millions more think that a war would help their business. The farmers are getting awfully tired of these low prices and are sick with hope deferred. Our civil war misled a great many people, and they think that a war with England would work the same way, but it would probably have just the opposite effect. All these forces, however, would not bring a war, but there are other causes, and soon or late we must fight."

"What other causes?"

Bristling With Belligerency.

"You might put it in one word—contact. British power is steadily and rapidly expanding, and the United States is growing still more rapidly, and there are more points of irritating contact every year. The British are hemming us in, and our people don't like it. They may not mean anything by it, but they are doing it just the same. In the islands to the south and southeast of us and all along our northern border they are piling up fortifications which bristle with cannon. What's the sense in their doing all that if, as they say, they are determined never to have trouble with us? Take our northern boundary and look at the strongholds of British power manned with the very latest and best artillery and dotting the whole line from Halifax to Esquimault. What the mischief are those posts there for? Great Britain cannot pretend that any other power could get at her from this side. My constituents look over the line and see those frowning fortifications, and they reason the matter this way: 'Those fellows talk mighty nice, but what are their guns pointed at us for? And we are getting nearer to each other all over the world. By and by some cocksy British captain—and all those British sea captains are cocksy—will run against one of our vessels up in the straits, and shots will be exchanged, and there will be war. We have too many points of contact, and we are too much alike. Neither side will give an inch. And as to our common language, I look on that as the greatest danger, for when we blackguard each other all the people understand it. We read their books and papers and they read ours, and every little aggravation looks big from the other side. Oh, they'll fight soon or late, and my present hope is that they will have their big fight in Europe first and have it soon, for we have the stuff to sell them and should get rich while they are fighting!"

A More Hopeful View.

After this dose of pessimism it was quite a pleasure to drop into the room of the house committee on foreign affairs and hear the scholarly view of Chairman R. R. Hitt, who grows more confident as the weeks go on that the nations have about learned that they cannot afford to fight. He thinks that the deterrents to war have increased with such rapidity in the last 20 years that a long war would ruin the richest nation, and that no man, however sanguine, can foresee the result of a contest between different envies as at present constituted. "One great fact is," said he, "that all the romance that comes of personal prowess is completely eliminated, while the danger is enormously increased. A man serving on one of these big warships is no more than a stoker. If the two vessels come to close quarters, it means speedy destruction to the weaker and almost sure death to every one on it. In the great naval battle at the Yalu, even at the distance of two miles, the Japanese wrought such havoc that the Chinese were paralyzed. They could not even keep their feet, and incidentally this has a very sobering effect on those naval gentlemen who look to a war to secure rapid promotion."

A Peaceful View.

"You surely do not mean that we are entering on the promised period when there are to be no more wars?"

"Well, I don't know about that. It is by no means a foregone conclusion that war must continue. Other evils which philosophers thought inseparable from human nature have ceased very suddenly. Slavery has died out of the civilized world. Great plagues and famines no longer occur. You have mentioned the remarkable fact that when the Fifty-third congress met the whole world was at peace for the first time since the advent of Christ. They might have been slaying each other by millions in China or India at that time for all the Roman historians knew, but we do know that in 1893 there was not a troop in hostile movement anywhere in the world. The temple of Janus was shut. Of course I will not prophesy, but I feel quite sure that there will be no fight over the issues now exciting us, and this committee does its work with a very easy feeling so far as that is concerned."

Canada's Strength.

The new western member above quoted, although a veteran of the late war, was so vehement against the next one that he declined to be quoted by name, and I have to expurgate his remarks very radically. To my first question he broke out: "Did you ever hear such infernal rot? The talk I have heard in this house and on the street has made me sick over the ignorance of my countrymen. Only yesterday the member who sits right there, and who I thought did know something, declared that in case of war we should overrun Canada at once and annex it, and he talked as if it would be a mere breakfast spell. And on the streets I hear this notion coupled with its twin brother in foolhood notions—that Ireland would at once rise in rebellion and help us. Now, look at the facts. Canada has today as many able-bodied men as the Southern Confederacy had in 1861, and almighty tough men, too, and don't you forget it. The population is smaller, but the percentage of adult males is very much larger. In an emergency Canada could put as the Southern Confederacy did, one fighting man in the field. Her fighting by is as defensible as that of the Confederacy was and her climate far more so. We couldn't blockade her as we did the south, and so her men would be supplied with the very best arms and all improved munitions of war. Could we conquer her in half the time it took us to conquer the south? I'll bet my salary that we couldn't do it in less than two years if England didn't send a man there.

How Ireland Stands.

"I sympathize with the Irish demand for home rule, but I do wish the Irish in this country would not go wild whenever they talk about England, and that Americans would look at the facts. Now, how does Ireland stand for a successful rebellion? In the first place, of the 4,500,000 people in Ireland only 55 per cent are Irish. The 45 per cent are as purely English and Scotch as any in Hampshire or Ayrshire and far more ardently English in feeling. They are above average for intelligence and have proved their bravery too often for discussion. And what about the rest Irish? Well, they are divided down the middle one-half or more for constitutional reform, but for continued union with Great Britain, and less than half for revolution. The revolutionary element, in turn, is divided into three parties—the old Smith-O'Brien-Meagher element, the Fenians proper and the O'Donovan Rossa dynamiters—and I am told by Irishmen who ought to know that the dynamiters are divided into six or seven factions. I don't know about that, but I take notice that whenever they organize in any part of the world one of their first performances is to kill somebody whom they have discovered to be a spy or think they have—Dr. Cronin in Chicago, for instance. I will venture to say that in all Ireland there are not 50,000 men drilled for fight and supplied with arms who would rise against Great Britain. The popular ignorance here about Canada and Ireland is disgusting, and the talk about it makes me very tired."

When I looked over the local figures for my friend's district, I wasn't surprised that he preferred to be nameless, for it is pretty thickly dotted with localities where the Irish voters are strong. All this talk just now has rather a sentimental than a present practical interest, but out of it we deduce the very gratifying fact that if trouble must come this country would be a unit, as it never has been before.

J. H. BEADLE.

CONGRESSMAN HITT.

NEW SPRING GOWNS.

They Are Marvels of Good Taste and Refined Style.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Some of the new spring gowns are marvels of good taste and refined style. There are, it is true, many "wild eyed" plaids and baby and shaggy stuffs, and all popular, but whenever one sees a gown or coat that is in quiet and neat taste it is received at once with a note of welcome. There are a good many pretty things in this way to be seen this week, and they are the models which will be followed later. I was today in a famous English house here, where all the prettiest of sailor gowns and garments are first seen. This house makes a specialty of cloth gowns, as it claims that cloth is susceptible of finer and more perfect finish

NECLIGEES AND NEW COLLAR PICHES.

than any other material ever made, and I came away quite converted to the belief. I may change my mind next week, and hereby reserve the right to do so if I want to or find something prettier than these. Let me tell you about them. There was a stone gray cloth of the new satin woven surface. This was made in so perfect a manner that one could scarcely see a seam. The skirt hung in loose, round folds, but fitted closely over the hips without a wrinkle. The waist was in form of a short, cutaway basque, very flaring all around. The fronts were open all the way down four inches, allowing a full vest of maize brocade. The stock was of the same and had a full ruffle at the throat. The sleeves were gigots and quite moderate in size. No seam or wrinkle showed, and the edges were finished with as great care as that shown in men's finest wear. This gown had a short but very full military cape of the same cloth, interlined and faced with the brocade. The radiel collar and upper cape were made of stone gray velvet, edged with a scanning of very narrow braided passementerie, without beads, in ivory white. There was another gown, not quite as severe as the other, but even more pleasing. The material was cloth of a dull color, between slate and plum. The cut of the skirt was similar to that of the other. Around the bottom were two rows of disks cut out of garnet plush and sewed on like buttons. The waist was of garnet brocade, and it was made with a slight blouse effect, with a belt of the same and a gold buckle. The waist opened over a vest front of white lace over garnet. There was a stock collar with its ruffle of lace above. The sleeves were plain gigots, but with small, upturned cuffs of the garnet.

There was a rough cheviot in snuff brown, and the finish of it was remarkable. The rough pattern was in crossbars, forming plaids, and these were so evenly matched that it was a triumph of the dressmaker's art. In this case the bodice was tight fitting, made with a sharp point in front and fastening invisibly all the way. There was no trimming whatever on waist or sleeves. The back was in the form of a little postilion.

There are blouses, French waists, spencers, surplice and baby waists. There are waists with elaborate trimming, and others with very little, and some with no garniture at all. So no one need bewail her obligation to wear an unbecoming style. It is the same with the coats. The newest in design are cut sack shape, half fitted, and some are three-quarter length. The fronts, shoulders and drop cuffs are frequently very elaborately trimmed with passementerie, velvet or plush, sometimes in plain facings and revers and quite as often in beautiful applique designs. These coats are seen in brown, black and very dark green, and the material is either melton or cheviot in wide deep wale.

Velvet is seen on almost all of the spring costumes except the strictly tailor finished, and even in some of them there is a very little. Entire costumes are made of colored velvet. Sometimes one sees very extravagant costumes of that fabric. A beige

SPRING GOWNS.

colored velvet had a fancy Eton jacket of hunter's green velvet, and a tan colored one had a bolero of seal colored velvet, with gold braid sewed on it. These were for ceremonious visiting dresses.

The handsomest gown that I have seen recently was of rich black cuirsa cloth. The skirt was cut in very many gores, and down each seam was a very narrow row of jet passementerie. This was sewed on so as to give a rather stiff raised appearance. There was a short basque jacket lined with white satin and having a white satin vest worked with jet beads and embroidery. The stock collar was done in the same way and the deep cuffs to the sleeves.

Large sleeves hold their own in spite of every effort to reduce them to reasonable dimensions, but as they are so becoming none need complain. I noticed a couple of new effects on two very pretty negligees. One had a series of three puffs, and the other was shaped like an ordinary leg o' mutton, with a deep plait taken in on the outside of the elbow. The first named of these negligees was of baby blue Japanese crape, made in the form of a loose sack. At the neck there was a turn-down collar of lace, and below that a wide fichu of crape, bordered with a double ruffle of lace. The lace fell in cascades down the front, and lace falls were set on the sleeves. The garment was very graceful and dainty. The second was of figured chiffon silk in white and garnet. It fitted closely, though the wide plait of the silk, bordered with a cascade of lace on each side in front, gave it the appearance of being half fitting.

OLIVE HARPER.

WITH A MIDAS TOUCH

TWO PHILADELPHIANS TURN STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES INTO GOLD.

They Have United the Principal Street Railways of Four Great Cities—Enormous Capitalization and Earnings of the Consolidated Roads.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—There have been many Napoleons of finance, but only two street railway Napoleons, and these two have been twin rulers. They are W. L. Elkins, Jr., and P. A. B. Widener of this city. After winning a series of remarkable battles in Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago they have announced recently that they will retire from the active field in those three cities and retain a controlling interest in their New York street railway property alone. Their object in doing this is to obtain relief from the strain of an active personal participation in a chain of great business enterprises. They will continue to own stock in the street railways in which they have been interested, but they will leave the management of the properties to others.

At the beginning of 1895 Messrs. Elkins and Widener controlled more than 800 miles of street railways. They did not own a majority of the stock in all the companies, but they and their friends in combination did, and the Elkins and Widener policy governed street railway corporations capitalized at $200,000,000.

The First Acquisition.

When the Elkins-Widener combination began to acquire street railway property in Philadelphia, there were only 100 miles of roads in the city. The introduction of the cable and the trolley made it easy and

W. L. ELKINS, JR.

wise to extend the existing lines into the suburbs, and gradually the mileage in and around the city has quadrupled. This has been done by the extension of franchises and the chartering of auxiliary roads under the control of the two men. With extension of mileage has come the introduction of the transfer system, which has encouraged travel amazingly in this and all the other large cities of the United States. This transfer system, by the way, has grown to be such a burden here that the consolidated companies are thinking of abolishing it altogether and substituting a 3 cent for a 5 cent fare in compensation.

Acquiring wealth from their Philadelphia properties, whose stock, by the way, is thoroughly watered, Mr. Elkins and Mr. Widener looked around for new fields of conquest and hit on Chicago. They entered into combination with Charles T. Yerkes of that city, and by purchase came into possession of the North Chicago and West Chicago Street Railway companies. They have interests also in other Chicago roads, and they are said to be the backers of a General Electric company, which obtained a franchise from the city council recently for the construction of a road from the business center to South Chicago. It has been charged in the Chicago newspapers that $75,000 was paid for votes to pass the General Electric bill.

A hungry eye was cast on several other cities, St. Louis among them, but the railroad interests there were too strongly backed and the price asked for the properties was too high. But an opening was found in Pittsburg, where the control of the Pittsburg Traction company, the Duquesne Traction company and the Central Traction company was acquired, the local associate of the Philadelphians being the well known politician Chris Magee. In Baltimore, too, the principal lines were consolidated in the Baltimore Traction company. Finally, to round out their supremacy, the syndicate obtained a controlling interest in the Metropolitan Traction company of New York, which owns and operates the Broadway cable and a number of other lines up and down town. This company is reaching out for new railways all the time, and its latest feat was the acquirement of the control of the Eighth avenue horse car line in that city.

On the 1st of last October the Philadelphia companies were consolidated into the Union Traction company, and John Lowber Welsh was made president. People said that the other owners had crowded Messrs. Elkins and Widener out. It seems now this was only the first step toward a concentration of their interests, so that they could withdraw from active management and still have their property in such shape that they could learn its condition easily and quickly.

A Great Consolidation.

The three companies which were consolidated into the Union Traction company were the Philadelphia Traction company, the People's Traction company and the Electric Traction company. The biggest of these was the Philadelphia company, which carried about 11,500,000 passengers last year and issued nearly 4,000,000 transfers. Its receipts for the year were $5,062,051 and its earnings $2,122,212. Its record would not be complete without the statement that it killed 3 and injured 130 persons during the year. This company was leased to the Union Traction company for 999 years at 8 per cent, or $4 on each share, payable in gold, free from all taxes, and this 8 per cent was to be on a capitalization far above the amount actually invested in the road. The Electric Traction company was bought at the rate of $85 for full paid shares of the par value of $50 and $70 for shares on which only $30 had been paid in. The People's Traction company was purchased at the rate of $75 for each $50 share. For these purchased shares the Union company gave gold certificates, redeemable in 50 years, bearing 4 per cent interest.

The stockholders of the old companies had the privilege of subscribing for the stock of the Union company in proportion to the amount of stock they owned. The capital of the old companies had been $37,750,000, and the stock of the consolidated company was $30,000,000, so the holder of 100 shares in either of the three companies could subscribe for 77 shares in the new concern.

It was estimated when the consolidation was formed that the gross receipts of the company for the year ending next September would be $12,050,000, that the operating expenses should be about 60 per cent of the receipts, and that the company after paying nearly $6,000,000 for rentals, interests on bonds, and so on, ought to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. Probably the difficulties the company has been having recently with its employees will make a serious difference in the amount of its dividend. Besides this, the estimate of receipts was based on an exaggerated idea of the increase in business.

Profitable Stock.

Here, however, is the full measure of the Elkins-Widener interests:

Capital stock over	$200,000,000
Receipts, 1895, about	26,000,000
Earnings	10,500,000
Passengers carried	600,000,000

The Elkins-Widener company has a large interest in the Jersey City-Newark lines and in the Washington Belt line.

One amazing fact about the Elkins-Widener roads is that the 800 miles of roads controlled by this great syndicate are capitalized for $200,000,000. The remaining 12,788 miles of roads in the country are capitalized for $584,000,000.

The Elkins-Widener roads are capitalized at $250,000 a mile and the other roads in the country at an average of less than $50,000. Although the construction of all of those roads, notably the Broadway line, was very costly, there ought to be a great deal of profitable water in a capitalization of $250,000 a mile, which may explain in part why Mr. Elkins and Mr. Widener are so rich that they are ready to retire from active business and take a trip around the world in the steam yacht Mr. Widener is building.

Another theory, held by some people here, is that Mr. Elkins and Mr. Widener have such an enormous load to carry that they are anxious to "stand from under" if they can get other shoulders below it. The stock of their companies has been watered so persistently that the Union Traction company now represents capital liabilities of $108,000,000, and some of the properties held by it were bought by its constituent companies on a greatly inflated estimate of their value. In order to pay the interest on these investments the Union Traction company, it is estimated, will have to increase the street railway traffic of Philadelphia nearly 40 per cent this year. As the increase last year over 1894 was very slight, it does not seem likely this will be done.

Messrs. Elkins and Widener are interested in real estate, oil, contracting and other things. They are thought to be the chief stockholders in the Manhattan Storage company, which controls a storage battery system for street cars. August Belmont is interested heavily in this company. Mr. Elkins and Mr. Widener are said to be interested also in the Pennsylvania railroad, but it is possible they gain this reputation through business association with Thomas Dolan, who, in addition to being a heavy stockholder in the syndicate roads, is a director of the Pennsylvania company.

Beginning at the Bottom.

Railroad men have a theory that a successful railroad manager must be a man who began at the bottom and worked his way up. The most successful railroad managers Philadelphia has produced went through this experience. While the theory does not apply to street railroading in general, the success of Elkins and Widener illustrates its possibilities. Both men began at the bottom. It is a matter of general belief that they commenced their careers as conductors on street cars. Several conditions contributed to their success. They entered the field at a time when street railroading was in a transition state. They foresaw the possibilities of development in the line of rapid transit in great cities. They were so confident of what could be done in New York city that they bought the old horse railroads there at what was considered an excessive valuation and carried them along for a number of years without profit. The introduction of the cable on Broadway showed them the first profits they made in New York. The extension of the Broadway line up Columbus avenue, and later up Lexington avenue, increased the value of their property wonderfully.

In addition to being farsighted and willing to take chances Mr. Elkins and Mr. Widener, if report be true, were willing to use any reasonable means to get the franchises they wanted. The way they obtained the cable franchise in New York was the subject of a great deal of sharp criticism at the time. They are supposed to have pursued similar methods in Chicago.

They live now in two of the handsomest houses in the city of Philadelphia, standing opposite each other on Broad street. About once a month they go to New York to see what is being done there with their property. The control of this property they propose to retain. It is unquestionably the most valuable property of any of their holdings. They are acquiring new lines constantly, and as fast as possible they propose to introduce rapid transit on all of the branches of their system. In most cases this will be the underground trolley or the storage battery, but on Broadway they believe the conditions of traffic make the cable the most efficient.

Development of Street Railways.

One looks back a very short distance to see the beginnings of these great fortunes. It was a little more than 12 years ago that P. A. B. Widener, returning enthusiastic from examining the cable roads of San

P. A. B. WIDENER.

Francisco, persuaded his associates in Philadelphia to introduce the cable system there. It was less than 11 years ago that Jacob Sharp broke ground for the surface line which was to take the place of the stages which had rattled over the cobbles of Broadway for so many years. It was only three years ago that rapid transit was introduced on Broadway. Wonderful has been the development of the street railways of America, and only less wonderful the accumulation of great fortunes by their builders.

GRANT HAMILTON.

HANDMADE FILES.

AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF A DELICATE PROCESS.

Workmen Become So Accurate That They Could Go on if They Became Blind—Mechanics Held It to Be an Art in Which Machinery Could Not Compete.

Rasps and files in the hands of a first class mechanic rise to the dignity of tools of the first order in a machine shop. To "file square" is a test of skill which has caused many a braggart to lower his crest, and an A 1 vise hand is a treasure in a shop where finishing is done on the bench. To file square means to file true; to finish the face of the work without marring it with scratches and rounding surfaces, and to do this as a regular everyday thing, is an art to be won only through practice and long experience. Files ruin thousands of dollars' worth of work, and files add thousands of dollars to the value of manufactured product.

In some of the machine shops of Chicago are gray haired mechanics who have worn overalls for 40 years and more. They remember well the time when machine made files were held up to ridicule and scorn and when all first class, well known makes of files were cut by hand. Some of these old fellows still insist that machine made files are not and never can be as good as the files which are cut by hand, and they carry this prejudice to such an extent that they declare they cannot do good work with the machine cut files.

It would be difficult for them to tell the difference between the two makes of files, for within comparatively few years machines have been making files that cannot be approached by the most expert file cutters of Sheffield. Files, and many of them, are still cut by hand, and a file cutter is probably the most expert user of a hammer and cold chisel in the industrial world.

Files and rasps are made of steel which varies from the "blistered" steel for the poorer quality of files to the best crucible, or "cast cast" steel, for the higher grades. The blanks are prepared for the file cutter by forging the "tang," or tapered point for the handle, and shaping the steel to the proper form under a die or press. The blanks are thoroughly annealed or softened, and are perfectly clean and free from scale when laid on the bench of the workman who cuts the teeth.

A file cutter generally works on the same kind of a "cut" year in and year out. This gives him a mechanical perfection which cannot be secured in any other way, and it is said that a workman's hand becomes so accustomed to the spacing that were he to become blind he could cut just as well.

Files are made of many forms to suit the great variety of work which they are called upon to do, but the "cuts" which give convexness and fineness to files are comparatively few. They are known as "rough," "bastard," "smooth" and "dead smooth." These are the common "cuts." "Floats" are single cut files, and double cut files are made by crossing the first cut with a second cut, thus changing the parallel, unbroken cutting edges of the floats into numerous points.

When a face, or one or more edges on a file, is left uncut, it is said to be "safe." No matter what the form of the file is, whether flat, square, round, half round, rat tail, three square or knife edged, the cutting is done the same way. A short, light, steel cold chisel, with a broad, straight cutting edge, is used. The hammer is a curious looking affair, for it is curved somewhat, and the handle is inserted well toward the smaller end. The hammer weighs from one to six pounds. In striking the workman gives a peculiar pulling blow which raises the "bur" and gives the particular cut characteristic of files, and it was this cut that for nearly 200 years prevented inventors from designing machinery which would cut a file equal to the hand cut article.

The workman sits on a low bench which comes out from a long wide bench. Before him is his anvil, usually a stone block or a slab of iron. The blanks are held in place by straps which pass over the tang and point, and then form a loop or stirrup under the anvil. The workman puts his foot in the loop, and thus holds the blank secure while he is cutting it. He holds the chisel between the finger and thumb of the left hand, and after each cut moves the blank slightly for the next cut. He does this by lifting the chisel over the bur and then pressing the point of the tool against the raised edge just out, at the same time loosening the strap so that the blank can be moved.

In cutting small files or smooth or dead smooth files the hammer blows, movement of the chisel, loosening the straps, moving the blank, tightening the strap and striking the next blow are done so rapidly that they are nearly simultaneous. The float cut is made first, and then the second cut is made. In making the second cut the workman strikes the chisel with less force, thus making a shallower cut. If the file is to be cut on the other side, the cut side is laid upon a plate of lead or pewter to protect the cutting edges. If the file is other than a flat shape, the lead or pewter is grooved or hollowed out to fit the shape.

After cutting, the files are hardened, for the annealing makes the steel so soft that the first use of the file would bend the cutting edges. Some files are curved before being tempered. This is done by heating the cut files to a dull red and bending them to the required curve over a wooden block with a wooden mallet. The files to be hardened are first covered with a mixture of salt and some sort of carbonaceous substance. This covering serves a twofold purpose—it prevents the teeth from oxidation and from losing the carbon in the steel, and by fusing indicates the proper heat for tempering. It also serves to prevent cracking when the file is suddenly plunged into the cooling liquid which gives the file the temper.

Naturally a heated file suddenly cooled will warp more or less according to its form. This is prevented by giving the file a "set" in the other direction before it is tempered, so that the tendency to warp actually straightens the file. When the steel has reached the proper heat, the file is lifted from the fire by the tang and suddenly immersed in cold water, and before it has grown cold it is withdrawn and put in a screw clamp, which keeps it from curving or bending. The tang is then softened by sticking it in melted lead, and then the file is cleaned, dried and oiled.—Chicago Record.

Wood Gas.

The town of Deseronto, in Canada, where there are several large lumber mills, is partially lighted by gas made from sawdust. The sawdust is charged in retorts which are heated by a wood fire, the gas from the retorts passing into a series of coils, and thence into the purifiers, which are similar to those used for coal gas. Lime is the principal purifying agent employed.

AN AUTUMN IDYL.

A sunny calm upon the moorland lies.
Shadowed by fleecy clouds that lightly pass;
Peaceful beneath the mellow autumn skies
Save for the whir of wings among the grass.

And one that idly lies upon the sward
Thinks as the wailing partridge cry he hears
How the beloved disciple of our Lord
At Ephesus grew old and white with years.

He who had leaned upon his Master's breast,
He who had watched beside him to the end,
Let a tame partridge on his bosom rest,
The plaything of his age, his daily friend.

And unto one that chided thus he spoke:
"A gift from God the bird to me is sent.
The ox would chafe if always under yoke.
The bow were broken if 'twere always bent."

—E. T. Northwich in Good Words.

ROBBERS AIDED BY A HORSE.

A Trained Animal That Carried the Victim to the Camp of the Rascals.

"When I was in Nebraska, near the Snake river, north of the Great Sand hill, in 1859," said a Lewiston citizen, "we had four camps, situated about 18 miles apart, and to go from Thorne's camp to Dunham camp it was necessary to go through a long piece of pine woods. For a number of months every one who had gone through the woods alone never came back. One day it was necessary that I should go through with a lot of money and no escort, and I set out on a horse that I got from a stable keeper near Thorne's camp.

"When I had nearly reached the woods, five miles out, my horse was taken ill and refused to go on. Clearly to my medical eye it had been poisoned slightly by some one. Soon what looked like a hunter came along on a horse and offered to swap, taking mine back to the stable if I would leave his near Dunham camp with a trapper. I ought to have seen through this, but did not. I got on to the powerful horse of the stranger and started through the five miles of woods. Half way through, without any apparent reason, the horse broke into a trot, a gallop, and finally a run, and dashing off the trail through the woods picked his way among trees as nicely as if he had gone that way 100 times. Pull as I would at the bridle, he paid no attention, but ran the faster. When he had leaped a brook and landed on the sand beyond, the marks of footprints alarmed me and I slipped off at the risk of my life. He ran on up a ravine and I hid, fearing that it was a trap, as it afterward proved. In a little while three men armed with rifles came back on the trail, one riding the horse, now as calm as a lamb. I picked my way to the road and got out to the camp.

"Two weeks later 19 of us followed a man who hired a horse at the same place I did. It was taken ill, and the same trapper came along on the same horse. When the horse dashed into the woods, as he had been trained to do, 19 of us dashed after him and finally arrived at a mountain camp of the robbers. We took every man—seven of them—and, well, law was not well supported out there then, and no court sat nearer than 200 miles. We didn't carry the rascals away from their own campfire. The trained horse met the fate of its owners."—Lewiston Journal.

Growth of Keats' Fame.

In 1820, when Keats went to Rome to find a grave beside the old Aurelian wall, he left behind in England scarcely a dozen people who believed in his genius, and who felt that he would be, according to his own wish and prophecy, "among the English poets after his death." Moreover, these few people were personal friends who had felt the charm of his magnetic sincerity and whose sympathies had been stirred by the many attractive as well as pathetic phases in his career. But as the years passed the name of Keats began to be heard more and more; the poetry he had written began to interest and charm an ever widening circle of readers, appealing with special power to minds of the highest order.

Not only was admiration shown for the rare product of Keats' genius, but the personal tradition of the poet began to excite attention. Lord Houghton, having met Charles Armitage Brown in 1835 at Walter Savage Lander's villa at Fiesole and received from him the invaluable records which Brown had cherished in the hope of some time being himself the biographer of Keats, felt not only inspired to write his famous "Life of Keats," published in 1848, but was convinced that his book, containing as it did so many of the poet's remarkable letters, would receive a warm welcome. He had his wish. Every student of literature welcomed it for its authentic records of a poet every day growing dearer, and every lover of Keats welcomed it, as it corrected many current misconceptions and showed Keats to be—what he truly was—not only a rare poet, but a man of strenuous character, clear judgment, dignity and power.—"Keats In Hampstead," by Kenyon West, in Century.

Blistering a Corpse.

One of the so called "unfailing tests of death" which have been introduced into France, Germany and Holland during the past few years is known among the undertakers as "the blistering precaution," and consists of producing a blister on the hands, feet and some other exposed portion of the body of the supposed corpse. The test is said to be infallible for this reason: If the blister produced by the application of a lighted candle or redhot iron, or fire in any form, is shown to contain water or a watersh fluid upon being opened, there is still life in the body, and a burial under such circumstances would not be advisable. On the other hand, should the blister be empty or contain steam only, the sorrowing friends may rest assured that the vital spark has flown, and that there is no danger that the corpse is being "buried alive."—St. Louis Republic.

An Unwashed Model.

"This is one of my models," Mr. Brown, the child painter, said one day to the writer, pointing to a ragged urchin, who looked as if he had walked out of the frame of one of the artist's pictures to take a rest in the armchair in which he was so comfortably curled up. "This is Pete. The little rascal never took a bath in his life. When his hands and feet show in a picture, he has to be washed up a little, as they are apt to be too dirty to be picturesque." Pete grinned as if he was pleased with the distinction of being an absolute stranger to the bath. But he probably does wash his face and hands occasionally. His face was bright enough to deserve not to be hidden by dirt.—"The Child Painter, J. G. Brown," by John J. a' Becket, in St. Nicholas.

Health, beauty, vigor, riches and all the other things called good operate equally as evils to the vicious and unjust as they do as benefits to the just.—Plato.

The skin of the black fox of Kamchatka is the most expensive fur known. Single skins have been known to sell for more than $1,000.